THE TIMES

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Left threatens to set up power base to rival TUC

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

An internal power struggle on the TUC General Council threatens to produce a breakaway centre of left-wing trade union influence based on the giant Transport and General Workers' Union.

TGWU leaders campaigning against fundamental changes in the way the labour movement's decision-making body is elected are conducting secret talks with militant union leaders who stand to lose their seats on the general council if the reforms are forced through.

If they fail to halt the automatic granting of seats to all unions wih 100,000 or more members, the transport workers are understood to be trying to establish a second centre of power to rival a perpetual right-wing majority on the general council.

It would involve a form of federation embracing unions such as the train drivers, firemen, musicians, film technicians seamen and others that fear disfranchisement through the new system. The changes envisage giving 38 seats to the 25 largely-moderate "big battalions" and as few as seven seats to the remaining 85 small and middle-ranking unions.

Mr Larry Smith, executive officer of the TGWU, last night acknowledged that the transport workers were attempting to prevent implementation of last year's Blackpool Congress decision to introduce automatic seats for the top 25 unions.

"We are pressing for the status quo", he said. Asked what the union would do if it failed to halt the momentum towards a permanently moderate TUC leadership, he added: "Then we shall have to re-examine our tactics and strategy as a result."

However, in the first round of private talks with leaders of the small unions, the TGWU made clear its intention to circumvent the tactics of its political opponents, chiefly the engineering workers, by offering an umbrella of continuing influence through a working arrangement or federation with left-wingers who could lose their seats.

The issue of how to implement electoral reform on the general council comes up again at a meeting of the TUC's "inner cabinet", its financial and general purposes committee, on March 22. Further contacts among the policy rebels are expected before then.

The topic came up informally at the sixtieth anniversay celebrations of the TGWU at Transport House last week, when it was made plain that the transport workers expect two union leaders, Mr William Maddox of the dyers and bleachers and Mr Jack Boddy of the agricultural workers, to retain their general council positions even though their unions have merged with the transport workers.

A confidential policy paper prepared by Mr Len Murray and Congress House staff puts forward two main models for implementing last year's decision to abandon the historic trade group structure for general council elections.

Model A would produce a 37-member general council, with only seven seats for the minnows of the movement, and giving six unions not now represented an automatic place at the table: the bank union (BIFU), the clerks' union (Apex), the post office engineers (POEU), the schoolmasters/women teachers (NAS/UWT), the print union (NGA), and the executive civil servants (SCPS). The local Government workers (Nalgo) would get two extra seats, and the TGWU, the engineers and public employees (Nupe) one extra. The miners and the construction workers (Ucatt) would both lose a seat.

The document says there are serious drawbacks to this scheme, and proposes Model B, which would carry automatic representation even further than congress decreed. Under various formulations suggested, the general council could be increased in size to 47, but there would still only be seven or nine seats for the smaller unions.

Mr Alan Sapper, chairman of the TUC and as film technicians' leader one of those threatened with loss of his seat, said yesterday: "These proposals, however they are formulated, undoubtedly are of a divisive nature at the very time when we want maximum unity to fight government legislation".

The conflict on policy will be renewed at the full general council meeting on March 24, which will have to decide on suggested changes to circulate to affiliated unions. After the views of the whole movement have been sought, "definitive proposals" will be put to the September congress

Labour call for clamp on militants

Labour leaders are to be asked to delay endorsement of prospective parliamentary candidates who belong to the Militant Tendency until after the inquiry into the organization is completed. In a speech Mr Pat Wall (above), gave warning of bloodshed in the quest for a Socialist Britain. Back page

Polish Church fears attack

Poland's Roman Catholic Church is frightened that the martial law authorities are planning a full-scale attack on it. Archbishop Jozef Glemp hopes to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski in an attempt to defuse the tension Page 4

Call to censure Holmes a'Court

The Takeover Panel has been asked by Mr Gerald Ronson, chief of Heron Corporation, to censure Mr Robert Holmes a'Court publicly for an alleged breach of the Takeover Code with the "secret" purchase of almost one million non-voting shares of Associated Communications Corporation Page 11

London crime increasing

Figures to be published this week are likely to show that serious crime in London has increased considerably. It is understood that there were about 56 crimes every hour in the Metropolitan police area last year Page 2

Guatemalans go to the polls

Guatemalan guerrillas scored a propaganda coup by securing the publication of their manifesto in all local newspapers, as a condition for the release of a kidnapped journalist, as the country went to the polls Page 4

TUC may expel actors' union

Equity, the actors' union, may be expelled from the TUC because it has applied to the Government for reimbursement of money spent on postage and stationery during secret elections. The TUC is expected to confirm soon a policy ordering unions not to seek public funds for ballots Page 2

Amateur rider killed in fall

John Thorne, the amateur rider, was killed in a point-to-point fall at Mollington on Saturday. Mr Thorne rode his horse Spartan Missile into second place behind Aldaniti in last year's Grand National Obituary, page 10

Yorkshire peace team chosen

Yorkshire County Cricket Club appointed a three-man committee to try to restore harmony between Geoff Boycott and Ray Illingworth. The committee members include Freddie Trueman, the former England fast bowler Page 15

Marking time

The European security review conference resumes in Madrid today, but the session will technically be Friday's because delegates could not then agree on a timetable of meetings for this week Page 3

Free speech and the law

Jonathan Player





Mr Martin Webster, national activities organizer of the National Front, speaking at a London rally yesterday, and one of the hundreds of policemen on duty. There were two arrests.

More directors to leave BA board

By Philip Robinson and Jonathan Davis

At least three other executive directors will leave British Airways after the abrupt departure last Thursday of Mr Roger Moss, for eight years finance director and a member of the group's executive management board.

He has been put on one month's leave of absence pending a negotiated settlement over his departure.

The sudden boardroom shakeup of the nationalized carrier which is set to lose £200m this year, follows hard on the completion of a 500-page report on the airline by Price Waterhouse, City accountants.

The report, which is understood to be critical of BA's financial management is cloaked in secrecy. Only a handful of copies are available and all are numbered. Mr Moss was placed on leave of absence by Sir John King, BA chairman, just 24 hours before the main board saw the study.

Sir John is due to discuss its contents this week with the executive board of management of which Mr Moss was a member, and it will then be sent to the Government.

Sir John said last night: "It is unfortunate that this fellow's departure coincides with this report. I don't think there will be a number of senior departures. There might be one or two".

Mr Moss, who it is understood has not been named in the report, said: "I did not have the opportunity to study the report myself".

Sir John commissioned the Price Waterhouse study last autumn as a part of a planned programme which would result in a large part of the airline being sold to the public under the Government's privatization plans.

As part of that plan, Sir John was looking for a financial director to join the main board, which has already seen the departure of Sir Peter Parker, the British Rail chief, and Mr Jeffrey Stirling, chairman of the London-based Town and City Properties.

Mr Moss was called into Sir John's office on Thursday and told that he would not be appointed to the main board and that he should consider himself on one month's leave of absence pending a settlement over the remainder of his contract.

France may supply reactor to Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 7

The French and Israeli governments are to begin exploratory talks on a suggestion that France should supply Israel with a nuclear reactor for generating electricity.

This possibility has emerged as one of the most controversial results of last week's state visit by President Mitterrand and four of his ministers.

A senior Israeli official said today that the talks would take place initially at a diplomatic level, but might later be transferred to the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation, which is due to resume discussions in Paris next month, after a lapse of more than 10 years.

Questioned about the type of nuclear reactor mentioned during last week's private discussion in Jerusalem, the official emphasized: "It would be purely for the production of low-cost energy by Israel. As far as we are concerned, this will be considered a technological and commercial venture".

Inevitably, the mention of revived nuclear cooperation—even at such a preliminary stage — will stir memories in the Arab world of the key role played by France in the late 1950s, in helping Israel to achieve a nuclear weapons capacity which is widely recognized internationally, but has never been acknowledged by any Israeli Government.

French technical expertise was largely responsible for the construction of Israel's first nuclear reactor, which is situated under heavy guard and conditions of the strictest secrecy near the development town of Dimona in the Negev desert.

It is understood that the Israelis have held talks with the Americans about the provision of a new reactor for generating electricity, but these were terminated after the American Government insisted on supervising all nuclear plants operating in Israel, as an essential condition for supplying a new one.

Asked whether France was adopting a similar attitude, the Israeli official would only say that "the French seem to be more flexible on that issue". He emphasized that there was no question of Israel changing its policy, and agreeing to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty as a condition of any new deal with the French about the provision of a reactor.

At today's Cabinet meeting, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, spoke optimistically about the outcome of M Mitterrand's visit. He predicted that it would create a precedent which was likely to influence other European leaders and their policies.

The session was held in the absence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who is still recuperating after falling ill with "accumulated fatigue" at a presidential banquet last Thursday. Initially, the Prime Minister's spokesman had said that Mr Begin would be back working in his office today, but now it is thought that he will return to a normal schedule later in the week.

Arab reactions, page 4

Sunshine Sunday at the Barbican

By Kenneth Gosling

The peace of a normal Sunday in the City of London was shattered yesterday by the arrival of hundreds of cars which packed the square mile in quest of the capital's latest and greatest tourist attraction—the Barbican Arts Centre.

"After this", a press officer said, picking his way carefully between the rapt ranks of children watching a Punch and Judy show, "no one can call us inaccessible." A few strays, however, still found their way to the Barbican's offices where extra staff were brought in to deal with non-stop telephone bookings—one every 30 seconds.

The centre was opened four days ago by the Queen and is already firmly on the tourist map.

Out on the terraces, in bright sunshine, people sat around the fountains and fed the resident flock of ducks with scraps from the hard-pressed cafeteria. Brightly-coloured umbrellas had been raised rather earlier in the year than intended.

The tramp, tramp of sightseers' feet went on non-stop throughout the day, many people having arrived shortly after breakfast. Inside the centre the carpets were beginning to get slightly grubby as smokers failed to find ash trays and children spilled drinks.

In the office, at one of the computer terminals taking bookings for April and May, Mr Angus Watson, publicity manager, caught up with telephone calls and estimated that he had taken £2,000-worth of bookings, mostly for the London Symphony Orchestra which now has its base at the centre, in the three hours between 12.30 and 3.30 pm.

First-day covers were selling as fast as cafeteria cakes and badges reading "I found the Barbican Centre" went even faster. One man was walking round showing badge-wearers a piece of paper that said "Why, where did you lose it?"

Officials estimated that 20,000 people visited the centre on Saturday and probably 30,000 yesterday.

Khomeini broadcast after talk of death

By Our Foreign Staff

Ayatollah Khomeini was reported to have received a group of Iranian football players at his residence in north Tehran yesterday and to have urged them to spread the Islamic revolution.

His speech, broadcast by Tehran radio and monitored in Beirut, apparently gave the lie to rumours that the revolutionary leader was seriously ill, or dead, after his office had said he was cancelling all engagements for two weeks.

Exiles in London who heard the broadcast said the voice was the ayatollah's and that it was a fresh recording.

Reagan will address Parliament

From Michael Hamlyn
Santa Barbara, March 7

Mr Ronald Reagan will become the first American President to address both Houses of Parliament when he visits Britain in June. He has been invited to address a joint session in Westminster Hall as a mark of the profound respect that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government has for him.

The only foreign head of state accorded such an honour before was President Charles de Gaulle of France who spoke there in 1960 and urged the destruction of all nuclear weapons in order to rid the world of the fear of sudden annihilation.

Mr Michael Deaver, Mr Reagan's deputy Chief of Staff said the President had been very flattered by the invitation. He also disclosed that Mr Reagan would become the first United States President since Woodrow Wilson to stay at Windsor Castle, where he will be the guest of the Queen for the nights of June 7 and 8.

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the invitation to address Parliament "comes at a most important time for the European alliance. It is an honour to appear in such an historic setting at a critical stage in East-West relations".

Chancellor will pace inflation, but charge it to the drinks account

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe's fourth and probably last Budget, to be presented at Westminster tomorrow, is expected to be mildly reflationary in contrast to the severity of his measures a year ago.

He is confidently expected to raise income tax thresholds and allowances by 12 per cent, to compensate for inflation during 1981, but to do nothing in real terms for the personal sector.

Those who have urged him to go further and restore some of the allowance for inflation which he denied taxpayers a year ago have received no encouragement from the Chancellor. Indeed, half the cost of allowing for last year's inflation—about £2,000m—he is expected to recover by raising duties on drink, tobacco and petrol, also by 12 per cent.

This would put two pence on the price of a pint of beer, seven pence on 20 cigarettes, and ninepence on a gallon of petrol. It would add a penny in the pound to the cost of living.

The only real help the Chancellor is expected to give will be to industry. However the Confederation of British Industry, which pressed for a 2 per cent cut in the National Insurance Surcharge—at a cost of about £2,300m in a full year,

Sir Geoffrey Howe enjoying a beer yesterday at pre-Budget prices.

—now expect a cut of no more than half that size.

The Prime Minister's speech last month, in which she stressed that the decline in the price of oil had diminished Sir Geoffrey's room for manoeuvre, succeeded so well in depressing expectation among the Government's supporters in the Commons, that any good news tomorrow will raise a cheer.

The party is almost desperate if not for immediate good news at least for some assurance that economic recovery is in prospect, and that something will be done to start to bring unemployment down before the next election. Confidence that Sir Geoffrey has any such plan remains low.

MPs pin their hopes on the reflationary effect of the fall in oil prices and a further fall in interest rates which the City expects. They will look keenly to see if the economic forecasts to be published with the Budget indicate a further fall in inflation over the next year.

Reports yesterday of a "massive rise" for members of the Royal Family appear to be wide of the mark. Details of the Civil List published with the Budget will show that the sum for meeting public expenses of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, which was set at £4,335,000, one year ago is to be increased by several percentage points below the rate of inflation.

About 70 per cent of the Civil List allowance is spent on wages and salaries of employees of the Royal households. Last year the staff received rises in line with Government guidelines.

Hillhead key to future of Jenkins

From Jonathan Wills
Glasgow

Mr Roy Jenkins's political future and, in particular, his chances of becoming the Social Democrats' leader, will depend on the Hillhead by-election result. Mr Jenkins has assured local Liberals that he will fight the Glasgow seat at the general election whether or not he wins there on March 25.

Mr Charles Brodie, who stood down as Liberal candidate, said yesterday that as far as the Liberals were concerned, Mr Jenkins would be fighting Hillhead.

This undertaking will prevent Mr Jenkins from standing for any other seat before the general election if he loses this month. That would end his chances of the SDP leadership, at least in the immediate future.

Jenkins campaign, page 3

Natal merger with black homeland sought

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 7

The merger of Natal, one of South Africa's four white-run provinces, with the black tribal homeland of KwaZulu to form a new multi-racial regional administration is the challenging, indeed in the South African context revolutionary, central recommendation of the report of the Buthelezi Commission due to be released in Durban on Thursday.

The proposals of the Commission which, if adopted, would drive a coach and horses through the existing apartheid structure are a highly ingenious attempt to show how universal franchise for both black and white South Africans could be combined with a degree of constitutional protection for whites and other minority groups.

The Commission was set up in 1980 under the aegis of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of KwaZulu and its more than 50 members include prominent black and white politicians, academics, businessmen, industrialists and churchmen under the chairmanship of Professor George Schreiner, Vice-Principal of the University of Natal.

The appearance of its report, awaited for some months, coincides with a crisis in South Africa's ruling National Party which led last week to the expulsion of 16 right-wingers over the issue of "power-sharing" between whites, Coloureds (mixed race) and Indians in a central Parliament and Government.

Having shed his recalcitrant right-wing, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is arguably better placed to entertain the kind of radical ideas set forth in the Commission's report, though these go far beyond even the most liberal reforms being discussed in the National Party.

For example, the controversial "power-sharing" concept offers no say in central government to blacks—more than 70 per cent of South Africa's total population — whose political needs are deemed to have been met by the setting up of KwaZulu and the other tribal homelands or Bantustans, an approach which the Commission considers bankrupt.

One of the most interesting aspects of its report is the findings of a series of surveys of black and white opinion which show a growing anger and impatience among blacks and a greater readiness among whites than is generally admitted by the Government to accept far reaching reforms

The survey of black attitudes both in KwaZulu and Natal and in the Witwatersrand area where many Zulus work, suggests that while seven to eight out of every 10 reject the tribal homeland concept, six to seven out of 10 (rather less in the Transvaal but still a majority) would support a merger of KwaZulu and Natal on a multi-racial basis.

An overwhelming majority of blacks questioned also expressed political anger or discontent and predicted violence and widespread social unrest if meaningful reform did not occur in the near future. A majority further said that in a guerrilla war most or many blacks would extend sympathy or active cooperation to insurgents of the banned African National Congress.

The report finds a slight majority among whites (and a rather larger majority among Coloureds and Indians) for giving blacks a share in decision-making in a common area formed by the merging of KwaZulu and Natal. Whites showed concern about the integration of schools but were prepared by a big majority to see residential areas thrown open to all races.

The report envisages the setting up of an executive for the merged Natal KwaZulu area on which, at any rate for a transitional period, the various ethnic groups would be equally represented.



Jonathan Player

Hanging in the balance: A hang glider taking off from Dunstable Downs yesterday against the background of the London Gliding Club. Adherents of the two sports, despite their similarities, are at loggerheads. Owners of hang gliders find Totternhoe Pastures, which are owned by Bedfordshire County Council, a good place from which to launch themselves, but for the London Gliding Club, which has been using the airfield for 50 years, the hang gliders represent an uncontrolled danger as they compete for the same air space. The club feels that a fatal collision is probable rather than possible. After inconclusive legal action against three hang glider pilots, the county council is to take the matter to the Civil Aviation Authority

Science report

Beetle may be fire raiser in forests

By Hugh Clayton

Research into forest fires shows that it takes more than a hot, dry summer or a dropped cigarette end to explain their spread. The mountain pine beetle, which spreads fungus to trees while its grubs burrow into the bark, may be partly to blame; it settles on trees too old to produce the resin that inhibits the spread of beetle and fungus.

In suitable conditions an epidemic of beetles can produce a litter of broken twigs and bark on the ground. Such litter provides excellent fuel for fires, which are more likely to damage old trees than the younger specimens producing the resin.

"In regions where pine depends on fire for natural regeneration, biological mechanisms exist which will ensure that this will occur", Mr E. D. Ford, a research worker at the Institute of Terrestial Ecology, Penicuik, Lothian, writes in *Scottish Forestry*. He believes that the destruction of large areas of forest by wind and fire is not "the result of a single destructive agent in isolation".

He believes that the growth in vulnerability of large groups of trees all planted at the same time will need to be studied by forest managers.

The growing dependency of industry on timber from densely packed plantations rather than wild forest has stimulated research into the threat from wind and fire to forest areas in which the trees are all of the same type and age.

Mr Ford suggests that efforts to make sitka spruce in Britain less likely to be blown down in high winds may have made the trees more vulnerable. Artificial drainage has been applied to upland soils to prevent a cycle of winter waterlogging and summer droughts, which make the tree roots die back.

There is evidence that the deeply ploughed furrows used on some soils to help drainage may prevent the roots from spreading. "The cause of the catastrophe is not straightforward", Mr Ford writes. "The attempt to modify one contributing cause, that of waterlogging, through intensive drainage has introduced a new problem of restricted root spread."

Scottish Forestry, vol 36, no 1 (Royal Scottish Forestry Society, 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6LB £6).

NEWS IN SUMMARY

High budget pledge by new leader

The new left-wing Labour leader of Merseyside County Council said after his election yesterday that the county budget for the coming year would be well above the Government limit of £140m (Our Liverpool correspondent writes).

Mr Keva Coomes, aged 32, replaces Mr James Stuart-Cole, who resigned as council leader last year when he could not get the Labour group to agree to a more moderate budget of £157m.

Tonight Mr Coomes, a solicitor, will chair the group meeting which will decide the budget recommendation to be put to the county council tomorrow. Left-wing members are pressing for a £169m budget, which would lead to Government financial penalties.

At yesterday's group meeting Mr John Duncan collapsed and died. He represented the Newton-le-Willows ward at St Helens.

New coxswain at Penlee

Mr Kenneth Thomas, aged 32, was named yesterday as the new coxwain of the Penlee lifeboat, at Mousehole, in Cornwall (Craig Seton writes). He succeeds Mr Trevelyan Richards, who died with his seven crew in December when the lifeboat the Solomon Browne sank off Land's End.

Mr Thomas, who is married with five children, has been a fisherman for 17 years. He has not served with the lifeboat service and will undergo training before taking charge of the Guy and Clare Hunter, the replacement vessel at Mousehole.

Dr Denis Leslie, chairman of the Penlee Lifeboat Committee, said last night that Mr Thomas fulfilled all the necessary criteria to make a good coxwain. He was a man whom others would unhesitatingly serve.

More women at Oxford

The number of women entering Oxford University in October will be a record for the third successive year (Our Oxford Correspondent writes). Places have been offered to 1,109 women and 1,731 men, out of the 7,539 applicants. Last year 1,739 men and 1,097 women were successful.

Maintained schools provided 1,404 of the new students; independent schools 1,325 and other schools 111.

Children in care 'had to go home'

Mr Gilbert Hodgkinson, the Wolverhampton social services chief, yesterday defended the decision of his department to let five children in care go back to Mrs Carmita Saul, their mother, in Belize in Central America, where one of them, it was reported yesterday, is now forced to live with young criminals in a reformatory (Our Wolverhampton Correspondent writes).

"They were most disturbed [illegible] they wanted to go home [illegible] their mother", he said. [illegible] children had been in [illegible] care and if either [illegible] wanted them back, [illegible] conditions were [illegible] had to [illegible] urn them.

Chemists seek more cash

Chemists want the Government to pay them more for their expert knowledge as well as for dispensing medicines. The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee decided at its annual conference in London yesterday to press the Government for an extra allowance to cover advice given on minor illnesses.

TUC may expel Equity in ballot cash dispute

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The first breach of the trade unions' boycott of state funds for secret ballots to elect their leaders may bring about the expulsion from the TUC of Equity, the 28,000-member actors' union. Equity has applied to the Government for money available under the Employment Act, 1980, for reimbursement for money spent on postage and stationery in internal elections and policy referendums.

Mr Alan Sapper, chairman of the TUC and general secretary of ACTT, the cine technicians' union, said yesterday that the decision was dangerous and damaging because the labour movement was trying to put on a united front against further union law changes proposed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

"I think Equity will have to recognize that they will face being disciplined", he said. The TUC is expected to confirm soon a hard-line policy stating that affiliates "shall not seek or accept public funds for union ballots". Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, has said that unions breaching the boycott face disciplining under congress rule 13, which provides for suspension and expulsion.

Equity was banished from the TUC for several years in the early 1970's. Ironically, it was for defying TUC policy on state registration, in order to defend its rigorous closed shop with threatrical and entertainment employers, which would now be extremely difficult to introduce under the new labour reform laws. It was one of 20 affiliates expelled at the 1973 congress, but it was allowed back when the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, had been repealed

The ruling 60-member council of Equity voted by a clear, "but not massive," majority, to apply to the Certification Officer for reimbursement of £10,000 of money spent last year in the light of a £100,000 loss in 1981, top-level sources state.

But the move was also seen yesterday as a continuation of the long political battle within Equity between moderates such as Mr Nigel Davenport and Mr Marius Goring, and left-wingers, including Trostkyists such as Ms Vanessa Redgrave and her brother, Corin.

Mr Peter Plouviez, the union's general sectretary, is understood to have opposed strongly the application, which could technically put Equity's membership at risk from "poaching" by other unions if it is expelled from the TUC and loses the protection of the TUC's Bridlington agreement, which forbids inter-union membership raids

However, passions over legislation on the unions is running even higher today than it was a decade ago, and Mr Sapper hinted yesterday that there was a real risk of expulsion. Equity's place in the Confederation of Entertainment Unions would then have to be reviewed.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, called at the weekend for a "united and effective campaign" against Mr Tebbit's proposals, and the Communist Party is to publish its strategy of opposition today.

Mr Michael Costello, the party's national industrial organizer, says: "A programme of mounting industrial protest against the Tebbit Bill will be essential to defeat it".

INJUSTICE CLAIM OVER LEGAL AID

By Frances Gibb

The Government's policy of cutting criminal legal aid is creating serious injustices and even illegalities in some magistrates' courts the Legal Action Group of lawyers states.

The group says in its March bulletin, published today, that unpublished figures in the Lord Chancellor's department show one magistrates' court, Waltham Forest, to have increased its rate of refusing legal aid by 400 per cent over three months.

In one case a married couple living on supplementary benefit had to represent themselves after being refused legal aid three times, the bulletin says.

This latest disclosure coincides with a letter from Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, in which he concedes that disparities between courts in refusing legal aid, highlighted in the group's February bulletin, are "striking".

In a letter to Mr Ole Hansen, codirector of LAG, he says officials of the Lord Chancellor's department will conduct a survey later this year to determine why the disparities exist. Mr Hansen said yesterday: "We are worried that this is just a move to allay public concern".

The group is pressing for an amendment to the Legal Aid Bill now going through Parliament, which would give defendants a statutory right of appeal against a refusal of legal aid.

"Either courts are wrongly refusing legal aid on a large scale, in which case a right of appeal is urgently needed, or it is only happening in a few courts, in which case it will not cost very much but will remove serious individual anomalies", he said.

According to the group's bulletin, Government figures show that between March and June, 1981, Waltham Forest magistrates increased the percentage of legal aid refusals from 5 to 23 per cent. They were running at 23.6 per cent. The rise in refusals, it says, coincides with a circular from the Lord Chancellor's Department asking courts to tighten up on permitting legal aid.

Print talks fail

Negotiations for a new national agreement between the Newspaper Society and the printing unions have broken down. The society had offered an increase of 8 per cent, amounting to £6.50 a week on basic rates and the unions had claimed up to £11 a week.

Catering staff to join porters' strike at Bart's

By a staff reporter

A strike by porters at St Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield, London, was intensified over the weekend and today members of the National Union of Public Employeees on the catering staff are to join their union colleagues on the picket line.

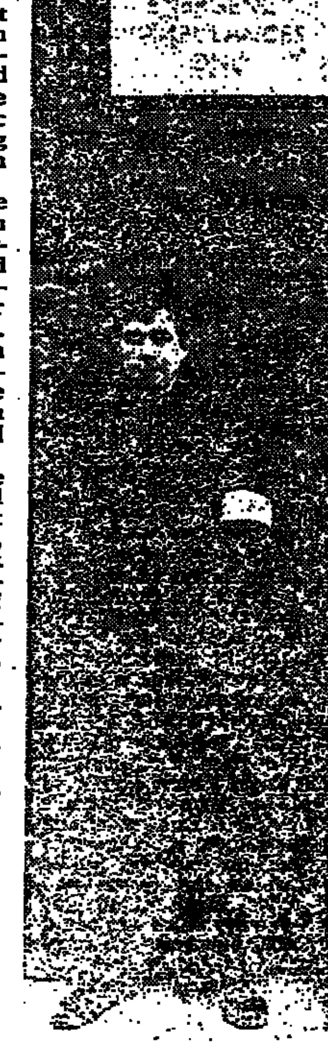
A picket by porters at the hospital was prepared to turn away ambulances, but yesterday no ambulances presented themselves. A patient needing a transfer to another hospital had to travel by taxi. The porters, all of whom work shifts providing 24-hour cover, are in dispute over new work rosters which were due to be implemented last Monday.

Mr Anthony Mowan, the hospital administrator, said that about twenty-five shift porters had gone on strike, but six had agreed to work the new arrangements. Despite almost two years of negotiations, the management could not agree new rosters with the porters, he said.

Mr Dennis Renton, a spokesman for the striking porters, said: "Our intention is not to endanger life

Mr Renton, who has worked as a shift porter at the hospital for 14 years, said the hospital management had tried to alter their hours against the wishes of the shift porters. "We asked to go through the national disputes procedure, which means going to an independent tribunal. This was first agreed by the hospital and then rejected.

Mr Mowan is to meet the shop stewards concerned today.



NUPE stand: A picket on duty outside St Bartholomew's Hospital

90% for lead-free petrol

By a staff reporter

Overwhelming public support for a ban on lead in petrol even if it means higher petrol prices is indicated by a MORI opinion poll published yesterday. The poll, conducted for CLEAR, the campaign for lead-free air, shows that nine out of 10 people in Britain believe lead in petrol is a health hazard and want it banned.

Dr Robin Russell Jones, deputy chairman of the campaign, said yesterday that the results demolished one of the last remaining arguments used by the Government against a ban, that motorists would not be prepared to pay the extra cost, he said.

The poll, which disclosed that only 6 per cent supported the Government's view that a ban was unnecessary, provides ammunition for the campaign.

Already since the launching of the campaign on January 25 the number of MPs who have signed in its support has risen by 40 to more than 170, of whom about 30 are Conservatives. The Labour Party is committed to phasing out lead in petrol.

Dr Russell Jones said that the campaign's next task was to persuade that body of medical opinion which was still sceptical about its claims although the British Medical Association had said that lead generally was a health hazard and should be eliminated. While there is still opposition there, we have a fight on our hands", he said.

Mr Gwilym Roberts, the Labour MP for Cannock, yesterday tabled Commons questions to Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Transport, calling for action.

A fight to the finish in Ireland

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The struggle between Ireland's two main political parties for enough independent support to form the next government is likely to continue until shortly before the Dail votes at Leinster House tomorrow.

A series of crucial meetings will be held in Dublin today to determine whether Dr Garret FitzGerald, the outgiong Prime Minister, or Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, will form the republic's next minority government.

Mr Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail, with 81 deputies, needs the support of two independents to secure a majority. Mr Neill Blaney, a former Fianna Fail member, is almost certain to vote for his old colleague, so Mr Haughey has been concentrating his efforts on Mr Tony Gregory, Independent Community MP for Dublin Central.

Dr FitzGerald, with 63 Fine Gael deputies, needs the support of the Labour Party and the fove left-wing independents. He is understood to have offered changes in his budget strategy, ommitting the measures which removed subsidies on milk and butter and put VAT on clothing and footwear.

The Labour Party's parliamentary party and its administrative council meet tonight to decide whether to form another coalition with Fine Gael.

The seven sought-after independents are: Mr Kemmy, aged 45; independent socialist MP for Limerick East, a former stonemason, He was a Labour party member from 1963 to 1972, and founded the Limerick socialist newspaper. He won the seat in 1981 after contesting it since 1973.

Mr Joe Sherlock, aged 48; SFWP MP for Cork East. He won the seat in 1981 after contesting it since 1973. Married with three children, he left school at 14 and is a for mer official of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

Proinsias de Rossa, aged 42; SFWP MP for Dublin North West, joined old Sinn Fein party and was interned between 1957 and 1959.

Patrick Gallagher, aged 36; SFWP MP for Waterford, the seat he took from the chairman of Fianna Fail. Married with two children, he is a newspaper proof reader. He has been a member of Waterford Corporation since 1974 and won his parliamentary seat at the third attempt.

Mr Tony Gregory, aged 34;Independent Community MP for Dublin Central, a history and French teacher educated at University College, Dublin. As a former member of Official Sinn Fein, he helped the late Seamus Costello in campaigns. He is a Dublin city councillor and supported the H-block hunger strikers.

Mr Neil Blaney, aged 59; Independent Fianna Fail MP for Donegal North East, and a member of the European Parliament. He was expelled from Fianna Fail in 1971 after serving in Mr Jack Lynch's government, from which he was dismissed, with Mr Haughey, in 1970.

Dr John O'Connell, the Speaker, aged 52; Independent MP for Dublin South Central, who was a Labour Party member from 1965 until his expulsion in 1981. A friend of Mr Haughey.

Tuite charged with causing explosions

☐ Gerard Tuite, who has been sought by Scotland Yard for the last 15 months, made legal history on Saturday when he was charged in Dublin with crimes allegedly committed in Britain (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

Mr Tuite was charged in Dublin's Special Criminal Court with causing explosions in England and with possessing explosive substances with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in England in 1978 and 1979.

Caravan school for two after caning

By Craig Seton

Two Cornish children are receiving lessons in a caravan at the home of a teacher after their parents withdrew them from the local primary school over allegations that the headmaster caned pupils for trivial offences.

The mother of Hannah Wadge, aged 11, alleged yesterday that her daughter had been caned for whispering in class at the Altarnun Primary School, near Launceston, even though Mr Steven Griffiths, the headmaster, had been told that she was an epileptic.

Cornwall County Council has referred the allegation of excessive caning to an education subcommittee for investigation. Mr Norman Barr, the deputy chief education officer, said yesterday that the school's governors had twice considered the matter but had reported that they were satisfied with the way the school was run. Other parents had expressed their support for Mr Griffiths.

The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP) has published a highly critical report on Mr Griffiths's methods and has asked Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to order an inquiry into the running of the school, which has 80 pupils.

Hannah Wadge and another former pupil, Jayne Burford, aged nine, a farmer's daughter, are now being taught at the home of Mrs Christine Herries, aged 35, who was a teacher at the school on a temporary contract. She said her contract was not renewed by the education authority after she had supported allegations against Mr Griffiths.

Mrs Herries who is not charging for the education of the two children in a caravan in the garden of her remote bungalow on the edge of Bodmin Moor, says that the parents of another half-dozen pupils are considering removing their children from the school and letting her educate them.

She said 32 parents had signed a letter asking for Mr Griffiths to be removed, but without success. The two children she was teaching came to her five days a week, she said.

Mrs Wadge, said: "I wish I had moved Hannah a long time ago. She used to make up excuses so that she did not have to go to school but now she is a happy child, no longer frightened, and is happy to learn."

Mr Griffiths, the head at Altarnun for 14 years, refused to comment and referred calls to the education authority.

☐ Educationists opposed to corporal punishment are urging Sir Keith Joseph to bring forward emergency legislation outlawing the cane and tawse (a Staff Reporter writes).

STOPP in a letter to Sir Keith published today asks him to take action before other parents follow the example of the mother who recently won damages from the Government in a case in the European Court of Human Rights.

STOPP also complained that Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education, had supported beating and condemned STOPP while being the minister responsible for circularizing local education authorities on such matters.

Seven helpers hurt

Seven people were seriously injured yesterday when they were struck by a car while pushing a broken-down van in heavy rain at Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

At least 56 crimes an hour in London

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A pattern of rising crime on the streets of London is expected to be unveiled this week when the Metropolitan Police release serious crime figures for last year. Returns for the first nine months already indicate rises in most categories of crime.

The total number of serious crimes recorded in 1980 was 584,137, while the figure for the first nine months of 1981 was 459,274. That means that between January and September last year, in each hour of the day there were 22 crimes involving cars, 16 burglaries, 15 thefts, at least two incidents of robbery and violent theft such as mugging, and 1.8 assaults.

The likely increase in the crime figures for last year represents a continuation of a trend that began in 1980 and covers a year which saw street disorder in Brixton, Southall and Wood Green.

The only consolation for Scotland Yard is that this month they will have reached their full complement of 26,600 officers and the figures may provide an opportunity to urge the Home Office once again to increase London's complement to a more realistic figure of more than 31,000.

Senior officers have argued that the police are stretched in fighting street crime in London as well as maintaining specialist duties such as the diplomatic patrol group, the anti-terrorist squad, 300 officers now stationed to guard Parliament and other demands in the policing of Britain's capital city.

In the first nine months of last year, assault cases totalled 12,320, compared with a 1980 total to 16,139, including homicide. Cases of robbery and violent theft came to 13,519 between January and September, against 13,984 for the previous year.

The figures include mugging, and L district, which covers Brixton, accounted for 1,772 cases of robbery and violent theft in the first nine months, giving the district the highest figures in London.

Witch-hunt fear at Amnesty

By a staff Reporter

Members of the medical profession, concerned about the circumstances of the appointment and subsequent resignation of Mr Jeremy Thorpe as director of the British section of Amnesty International, are waiting to see what happens next before they commit themselves to further support.

The section's medical group yesterday supported Mr James Nichol, London regional representative, who resigned on Friday, saying, "I do not believe that I have fully understood all that has happened or that has failed to happen".

They fear that any further witch-hunting may damage Amnesty's reputation irreparably in Britain.

The group has about 300 members in this country, as well as claiming considerable support abroad, and Miss Elizabeth Gordon, a consultant surgeon and chairman of the group, fears that the support of the medical profession will wane.

She was referring to a report that a council member, Mr Sayeed Shah, was seeking support for an emergency meeting next Saturday to press for the resignation of Mr Roget Briottet, the section's chairman.

Space shuttle to keep Kent comet research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The American space shuttle Columbia will carry equipment for basic scientific research in orbit for the first time on its third test flight, due to begin on March 22. The payload of nine experiments includes a project designed at Kent University, Canterbury.

The flight is being called the Pathfinder Mission because it will test the shuttle's usefulness for fundamental science.

Kent University's contribution is the testing of a new method of analysing cosmic dust to improve understanding of the development of the solar system.

The experiment depends on a novel way of examining the tiny particles of dust, or micrometeorites, encountered in orbit. The procedure has been developed by a group led by Dr James McDonnell, a physicist, who began his research career in space sciences and astronomy at the Jodrell Bank radio telescope observatory of Manchester University.

The investigation is known formally as the microabrasion foil experiment, MFE. Measurements of the numbers, chemistry and density of tiny dust particles can yield important information about the evolution of the solar system and its planets.

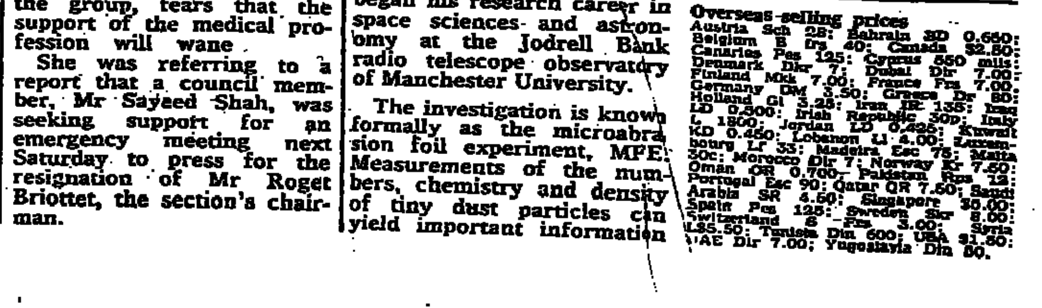
In particular, these particles are expected to increase understanding of the origins of comets and asteroids.

These are formed in different parts of the solar system, and it is assumed that they are composed of different materials.

By knowledge of the processes that might have formed these objects is still rudimentary and analyses of comets' low density material will always be deficient if studies rely on Earth-based work.

The MFE is constructed of aluminium foil sheets bonded by a palstic film. They are exposed to space during flight and examined after landing. Very light particles cannot penetrate the foil, but will form a hypervelocity impact creater on the surface.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $0.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



Hillhead by-election



Dereliction and duty: Mr and Mrs Roy Jenkins with Dr David Owen (left) and Mr William Rodgers outside the SDP's Hillhead HQ

The Jenkins coffee morning shuttle

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

"I was paying membership dues to be humiliated by young, wet-behind-the-ears left-wingers", the SDP helper with the felt-tip pens and the street map of Glasgow said. Similar sentiments can be heard from *many other* Labour Party defectors wearing out shoe leather on Mr Roy Jenkins's campaign.

The organization is impressive, despite an unprepossessing headquarters. The building is a vandalized former school boarded up in a derelict street that looks like East Berlin a week or two after the Red Army arrived in 1945.

True to the spirit of *community* politics, leaflets are sent out by hand; the alliance has not used the free post available for its election address. The former Labour man says: "Freepost just means you have to spend all that money on envelopes. There is no propaganda value in an envelope, it just goes in the bin".

So up to 50 volunteers a night have been door-stepping and distributing leaflets.

Mr Jenkins has been up and down the pink sandstone staircases of the constituency's endless streets of substantial Victorian tenements. He caught a nasty cough in the chilly February wind, but it has not stopped him working 12 hours a day.

"I do wish the advance passenger trains would come back", he says nervously on arrival at Glasgow airport as the London shuttle goes into reverse thrust.

The poll seems to suggest that his campaign could suffer from reverse thrust too. Mr Jenkins does not agree. He also dismisses Conservative claims that his campaign may be in danger of overspending, and he says the Scottish nationalists may have wasted their "carpet-baggers" ammunition, although the "outsider" label troubles him.

Above all, Mr Jenkins is delighted with the local Liberals. "Given that they had to make the sacrifice of standing down, they have reacted in a real alliance spirit".

The SNP will make much of Mr Jenkins's support for Nato and the EEC, and local issues such as education and unemployment are likely to matter most.

Speaking at Glasgow University, he condemned the cuts in university spending as foolish and perverse and said that falling school rolls should be taken advantage of to maintain or even improve educationa! standards, within overall economies.

He was against assisted places in private schools but defended private education, while saying most pupils were in public sector schools and that was where the real debate was.

He projects himself as a pleasant, sensible man who looks at each issue on its merits, searching for the middle way between "arid monetarism" and "unfettered industrial muscle". He speaks at coffee mornings and house meetings to groups of 20 or 30 people.

On public platforms well prepared speeches are delivered with monotonous, misplaced emphasis every three or four seconds giving an effect rather like Mr Michael Foot when heard through a defective public address system.

The polls show Mr Jenkins neck and neck with the Tory and Labour candidates. Is he *optimistic*? "I never predict the results of elections", he says.

General election: T. G. D. Galbraith (C) 12,368, R. A. Mowbray (Lab) 10,366, M. Harris (L) 4,349, G. Borthwick (Scots Nat) 3,050. Conservative majority 2,002.

Most rises in water bills below inflation

By David Walker

Most water authorities in England have kept increases in household bills for water and sewerage in 1982-83 in single percentage figures. Bills in the *south* of England and in the Midlands counties covered by the Severn-Trent authority will rise by less than the likely rate of inflation.

But charges will increase by more than 18 per cent in Wales and by more than 15 per cent in the Northumbrian water authority's area. The highest average charges in England and Wales will be paid, as usual, by householders who live in the Midlands and East Anglian counties supplied by the Anglian Water authority. Average household bills there will be £86.60 for the year compared with just under £60 in the North-West authority area.

Water bills for 1982-83 are lower than they might have been because authorities such as that in the North West have reduced their cash balances. Others, such as Thames, have gained income from the sale of some of their considerable portfolio of housing and land.

Water authority staffing has decreased. Recent figures from the Department of the Environment show that all the English water authorities except Yorkshire lost staff during 1981. The Northumbrian and South West authorities lost more than 5 per cent of their staff.

Water authority	Increase in domestic water charges. %	Annual charge on property with average rateable value for the region £
North West	9.5	59.86
Northumbrian	15.8	57.72
Severn-Trent	7.4	65
Yorkshire	10.9	72.50*
Anglia	11.7	86.60
Thames	9.8	60.77
Southern	7.6	74.40
Wessex	7.5	79.00
South West	7.5	81.00
Welsh	18.3	79.00

* for a property of £150 R.V.

High water charges in Wales are being blamed by the Government on inefficiency and by the leaders of Plaid Cymru on concealed subsidies to English water consumers. Mr Dafydd Wigley, the nationalist party's leader, last week threatened a campaign of civil disobedience unless the Welsh water authority substantially increased charges to Severn-Trent for Welsh water.

The apparent success of the English authorities in keeping charges down is unlikely to dissuade ministers from the view that changes in the composition of the authorities are necessary to increase their cost effectiveness.

They expect within weeks to receive final comments on a Green Paper on the authorities' structure and are likely later in the year to announce a decrease in their size and in the number of local council representatives on them.

TEST COULD CUT KIDNEY FAILURE

By Frances Gibb

The several thousand deaths a year that occur in Britain from kidney failure could be reduced if family doctors regularly tested patients' blood pressure, a report by the National Kidney Research Fund published yesterday states.

High blood pressure, or hypertension, accounts for between 20 and 25 per cent of the cases of kidney failure throughout Britain, some of which lead to death, the report says. Between six and eight million people have blood pressure high enough to shorten their life expectancy, but most are unaware of it.

If family doctors took regular blood pressure readings, many more cases of hypertension would be detected early enough to prevent kidney damage and a quarter of those whose kidneys now fail could be saved from reaching that stage.

Research by Professor John Swales, of the department of medicine at Leicester University, and other teams in Britain and the United States have shown that kidney damage from hypertension can be reversed if the diagnosis is made quickly enough.

NEW LAKER AIRLINE PLAN SOON

Sir Freddie Laker is expected to break his month-long silence shortly and to indicate his plans to set up a new airline.

However it could be next year before a scheduled service across the North Atlantic goes into operation, although a smaller European charter business is in prospect for the end of May if the Civil Aviation Authority gives its approval.

Mr Christopher Chataway, former MP and vice-chairman of the Orion Royal Bank of Canada, said yesterday that he had had several discussions with Sir Freddie during the last three weeks and had studied various proposals. Orion has also had tripartite talks with the Lonrho Group.

"It is much too soon to say wether anything will come of the discussions", he said. It was Orion which, within two days of the Laker empire collapse on February 5, first attempted a rescue operation.

In the latest talks with Orion Sir Freddie has included proposals for several types of new airline ranging from the charter operation to keeping the trans-atlantic Skytrain routes which linked Gatwick and Manchester airports with New York, Los Angeles and Florida.

No warning of 'risk' in ointment

By Our Medical Correspondent

A cream known as Furacin ointment is being sold without a safety warning in Britain for the treatment of burns, although it was reported last April that it might be implicated in the deaths of severely burnt patients in the United States.

In the March edition of the *Monthly Index of Medical Specialities (Mims)*, the doctors' guide book to pharmaceutical drugs, the ointment is recommended for use against bacterial infections in wounds, burns, ulcers and skin graft donor sites, with instructions for it to be applied as required, There is no note of caution.

Serious kidney complications contributing to the deaths of patients may have been caused by its use in the burns unit of Virginia University, Dr Benjamin Sturgill, Professor of Pathology in the university, told the International Congress of Pathologists in Boston recently.

Furacin dressing, introduced in 1946, consists of 99.8 per cent polyethylene glycol as a base and 0.2 per cent nitrofurazone an antimicrobil. The polyethylene glycol is a highly soluble alcohol. Furacin is marketed in Britain by Eaton Laboaratories, a subsidiary of Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals, and American company.

The American research workers reported their findings to the Food and Drug Administration in April, 1981. In October, as a result of that report and additional animal studies carried out by Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals, the manufactuers volunteered to include the following warning in each pack: Warning, October 1981. Furacin soluble dressing should not be used in cases with known or suspected renal impairment. The polyethylene glycol in the base can be absorbed through the skin and may not be excreted normally by the compromised kidney. This may lead to symptoms of progressive renal impairment, such as increased BUN anion and metabolic acidosis.

Compared with the United States sales in Britain are low. Most larger burns units prefer other dressings, often these with an antibiotic impregnated gauze. Eaton Laboratories' figures show that 14,000 small tubes, for use on minor injuries, are sold annually.

Animal tests have shown that polyethylene glycol can be absorbed through denuded skin.

Norwich Eaton have said *that* clinical data on humans collected by their laboratories over the last decade showed no similar findings, however.

Although Eaton Laboratories said they planned to issue a warning to doctors in Britain by inserting it into the packages, the Department of Health and Social Security said that there had been no communication about that warning before last Wednesday.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Perils of haggis on the brain

Scots were yesterday accused of being timid, negative and apologetic about their country. Restaurants and public houses have unattractive exteriors, head waiters dress like undertakers and the people give the world the impression that they live only on haggis, according to Mr Alan Devereux, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board.

He told an international food and wine festival at St Andrews, Fife, that for centuries Scots had believed they were fighting the English, but most of the time they were fighting themselves and indulging in "*collective head-banging* in mutual self-criticism.

Mr Devereux said: "Incoming visitors are surprised not to find Colonel McSaunders Haggis Carryouts on every street corner. The product is right, but the marketing is wrong."

Investing in tourism, page 13

Threat to block Pope's route

Militant Protestants in Liverpool are demanding that Pope John Paul's British visit in May should be cancelled and are planning a protest campaign.

The city's Orange Lodge says it will block roads to prevent the Pope reaching the city's Anglican cathedral. Members are angry about the proposed service there because they are barred from visiting the cathedral.

By-pass route 'a shocker'

A proposed road to by-pass Brighton, which would run through the South Downs is an environmental shocker, the director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England says today. The by-pass, planned by the Department of Transport, revealed a sorry lack of long-term planning *and is a nightmare* to everybody concerned with the protection of the downs, Mr Robin Grove-White says. A public inquiry is to be held in Brighton tomorrow.

Two die in disco

Two teenagers died and a third was seriously injured in a fire at a private disco party on the upper floor of a *furniture restoring* factory in Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex, on Saturday night. Between twenty and thirty youngsters were at the party and firemen were on the scene for four hours.

Three die in crash

Two brothers and a sister died when their car went out of control and crashed on the M8 motorway near Glasgow airport yesterday.

Communists try to bring down Lisbon Coalition

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 7

In spite of having defeated a censure motion in Parliament, Portugal's coalition Government this weekend had to withstand more communist organized protests intended to bring it down.

The Portuguese bishop's conference, in a pastoral letter read out today, told workers that the strike weapon could not be regarded as "a sovereign right". Coming to the aid of the Government of Señor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the church leaders condemned the politically inspired wave of strikes organized in recent weeks by the communist-led General Confederation of Labour.

A hundred and thirty MPs belonging to the Democratic Alliance coalition voted on Friday against a Socialist no confidence motion which mustered only 116 votes. The vote underlined the Prime Minister's claim that his *right of centre Government* represents the only force capable of offering the country stability.

But this did not prevent thousands of workers from marching through Lisbon and Oporto yesterday while their leaders called for the Government's resignation. The marches coincided with the sixty-first birthday of Dr Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party leader.

The Communists can obtain support from the working class easily enough for demands to end the Government's 17 per cent statutory ceiling on wage increases. But the Communists' offensive, which began on a national scale with the February 12 general strike, is really intended to prevent the proclamation of a reformed constitution by April 25, the eighth anniversary of the armed forces' revolution.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, speaking in the debate on his party's censure motion, condemned the Communist tactics as only leading up a blind alley. But he expressed unease that Portugal's mounting economic difficulties and the resulting social frustration might lead to a breakdown of democratic institutions.

The Prime Minister's victory in the parliamentary vote masks discontent with his leadership felt by more right-wing figures in the coalition.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet has threatened to take 300 River Tagus pilots, who struck for three days last week, to court if they go ahead with their threat to start an indefinite strike on Tuesday.

Union is blamed for civil servant's suicide

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 7

The suicide last Thursday of M René Lucet, the managing director of the National Health Fund of the Bouches du Rhône department, the largest in the country, has blown up into a serious political controversy.

Moderate trade unions and the opposition say he was hounded to death by the vindictiveness of the CGT union organization and its parent Communist Party, on whom he had declared war within his administration.

They also claim that Mme Nicole Questiaux, the Minister for National Solidarity, gave in to their pressure for his removal, on the grounds of financial irregularities in the management of the fund.

There have been calls for her resignation, *for a government* statement on the affair, and for an investigation by the Senate.

It is not known why M Lucet, who was 38, shot himself. He was, by all accounts, a controversial personality.

The minister had suspended him eight days before on grounds of the irregularities, described as incompatible with his position in the public service and of his aggressively Gaullist, anti-Communist stand. Young, brilliant, and forthright, he was appointed by the previous government to shake up the Bouches du Rhône fund, which was afflicted by absenteeism, excessive bureaucracy and dubious practices.

He was successful, but antagonized the CGT and also the CFGT trade union members among his 3,500 employees. When the Socialists came to power *last May*, a vigorous campaign for his removal was launched.

M Lucet's methods were not above criticism. The social affairs inspectorate had investigated them last year and found, for instance, that entertainment and travel expenses charged to the fund had grown 33-fold between 1978 and 1981. Its report emphasized the hiring of four drivers, suspected of being his bodyguard, who allegedly *fiddled their expense* accounts.

M Lucet, in his reply to the minister's letter suspending him, said that "since my general management of the fund is beyond reproach, you have to use futile pretexts for your decision".

The Opposition and moderate trade unions are saying he was 'the first victim of the witch hunt started by the Government with the support of the CGT and CFGT".

Underlying the whole affair is the reform of the social security system — it has a huge deficit — which is being worked on by Mme Questiaux.

Time stands still in Madrid

From Our Own Correspondent Madrid, March 7

The European security review conference tomorrow will formally resume a plenary session begun on Friday. Although the meeting was adjourned "for a coffee break" in the early hours of yesterday, the session will technically still be that of March 5.

The conference has been forced to defend the absurdity because neither East nor West could agree on a timetable for this week. Delegates are even further away from agreeing on an adjournment until the autumn when events in Poland may have improved and permit the 35-nation conference to agree a *final* document of the Madrid meeting which began in the autumn of 1980.

The need for concensus has dogged the entire Madrid meeting.

The clock had to be stopped on Friday to prolong the session because the 35 delegations could not agree on adjourning for more than a so-called coffee break.

The Czechoslovak chair*man* will continue to preside when the meeting resumes at 11am tomorrow, although the post is supposed to rotate betweeen delegations every 24 hours.

Von Bulow shows strain of trial

From Adam Edwards Newport, Rhode Island, March 7

His Savile Row suit is still intact, but Claus von Bulow's face is beginning to show the strain of the trial that has stripped his family of all the trappings of privacy.

For 40 days the former London barrister has sat silently next to his expensive lawyers, chain smoking during recesses, as the state of Rhode Island attempts to prove *he tried* to kill his extremely wealthy wife Martha "Sunny" von Bulow with insulin injections. He, without testifying, has tried to show reasonable doubt in that argument.

The defence case concluded on Friday, a tight, neatly oiled defence, that gave the local jury an insight into the high society in this Atlantic resort.

The local newspapers described Mrs John Nicholas Brown, aged 76, as the *grande dame* of Rhode Island. In chiffon and a classic blue suit she handed her handbag to John Sheehan, the defence lawyer, before marching to the witness stand to help her good friend Claus von Bulow. The Pope could not have been a better character witness *in* this predominantly Irish Catholic town.

One of the world's leading financiers, Mr Mark Millard, and one of the country's best known art dealers, Mr Eugene Thaw, testified that Mr von Bulow did not need his wife's riches which, in her irreversible coma that he is accused of causing, she will never again enjoy.

A former ballerina and private dance teacher to Mrs von Bulow, Joy O'Neill, told the court how her pupil planned to inject herself with insulin. A psychiatrist said Mrs von Bulow told him she wished she was dead.

At 6 am the first spectators begin a chilly queue for their place in the small court. Two peroxide blondes in matching minks dressed and made up for the television camera, are regulars. So is a woman who was rejected as a juror.

Pope for Fatima

Rome. — The Pope will visit Portugal for three days in May, during which he will pray at the shrine of Fatima on May 13, the first anniversary of the attempt on his life.

Poles fear Church will be next in firing line

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 7

Poland's Roman Catholic Church is frightened that the martial law authorities are planning a full scale attack on it, a fear that is reinforced by the sentencing and investigation of two priests in the past few days.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate, is seeking a meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Prime Minister and party leader, to diffuse the tension and to consider ways in which a compromise can be found on the formation of a new union movement.

The Government has renewed talks with Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, and with medium-level Solidarity activists. Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister is due to hold talks with Mr Walesa this week after returning from Havana and, according to well informed sources, has already had one round of discussions with him.

Church sources in Cracow see two main threats to the Church position: first, the Government is trying to drive a wedge between priests and the underground movement; second, hardliners in regional party headquarters are trying to end Christian influence in the educational system.

The first threat has led to speculation about black lists of priests to be arrested at some future date. At least one senior churchman confirmed to *The Times* last week that this list existed, though it was uncertain whether the arrests would be carried out.

The arrest and sentencing of one priest from Koszalin for slandering General Jaruzelski in a sermon is the most concrete sign of an imminent crackdown, for it shows there is no immunity for words expressed in church. A military court sentenced him to three and a half years, and senior clergy met government officials at the weekend to discuss the implications of the sentence. Another priest is said by the Government to have hidden the gun that killed a milita sergeant in a tram in Warsaw recently.

The Church is anxious not to make these cases a *cause célèbre* and Archbishop Glemp was expected to play it down in a sermon today. Sharp Church criticism of the sentencing might provoke a full propaganda blast from the Government and encourage local party zealots to attack the clergy. The Primate has consistently warned priests not to become involved in underground activities.

The focus of church activity in the provinces has been to intervene directly to help internees and their relatives, a vital function that could be banned by the martial law authorities should they unleash an anti-church campaign.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Cracow 10 days ago established a committee for the help of internees which, using voluntary donations and Western assistance, provides legal aid for those arrested, bails out political prisoners and provides relief for internees and the relatives of those who have been dismissed Solidarity members.

This has been tolerated so far — Cardinal Macharski is said to have been reassured by General Jaruzelski that nothing would happen — but party zealots in Katowice near by have been ripping down crucifixes from schools and factories and sharply criticizing priests.

A course in Christian religion at the University of Slaski, Near Katowice, has been closed and the 125 students — it was one of the most popular courses — forced to change their studies. The rector and vice-rectors of the university, who allowed the course to come into being, have been interned and replaced by party members.

Between 12 and 20 priests have been interned during martial law, although most of them were released — after intervention by local bishops — within days of weeks. In the Cracow and Katowice areas two priests were interned: the Dominican monk, Father Jan Kloczowski, and Father Stanislaw Gebua of Czestochow.

Fears of a crackdown have cast shadows over two events of great symbolic importance. First, it is now possible that the Pope will postpone this visit to Poland, scheduled for August. The new possible date is in October, to mark the canonization of a Pole who displayed particular courage in the concentration camps.

The second is the christening of Mr Walesa's child, Marie Victoria, originally due to be held today in Gdansk. Mrs Danuta Welesa, contracted from Warsaw, now says that the ceremony may take place on March 21. Mr Walesa's priest, Father Henryk Jankowski is even vaguer saying that it will only take place when the Govenment is prepared temporarilly to release Mr Walesa to attend the ceremony.



Nazi image knocked for sechs

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 7

Fears that the never-ending stream of war films, books and comics is perpetuating anti-German feeling in Britain have been allayed by a survey conducted for the West German Embassy on London.

It showed that only 12 per cent of young Britons imagined Germans were really like the sadistic SS, the evil Nazis, dimwitted camp guards or brutal soldiers of the war films. The survey, conducted by the Mori opinion research firm, was of 500 young people aged between 15 and 20. Seventy-four per cent rejected the suggestion that war films showed Germans as they really were. Another 45 per cent denied that their age-group was influenced by reminders of the war although 39 per cent disagreed. Almost half thought that young Germans had very different attitudes from their parents and another 41 per cent thought too many war films were being shown on television.

Their view of Germans was far more strongly influenced by television news and documentaries about modern Germany and by what they learnt in school than by war stories.

A large majority — 64 per cent — said they had friendly feelings towards West Germans and only 8 per cent felt ill-disposed to them. Of the latter, two thirds cited supposed faults of present-day Germans: arrogance, rudeness or unfriendliness.

Mills stay shut

Bombay. — Textile mills in Bombay remained closed for the fortyninth day as more than 250,000 workers stayed on strike in support of demands for higher pay, officials said.

Arabs temper criticism of Mitterrand's Israel trip

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 7

President Mitterrand's unprecedented state visit to Israel was greeted with something less than enthusiasm by Arab leaders. They have variously interpreted the French leader's trip as a demonstration of support for Israeli policies, and as a calculated insult to the Arab cause in the Middle East.

The Syrian press claimed that the President's visit heralded "a new era of negative relations with the Arabs", and amounted to French approval of Israel's annexation of Golan.

In Kuwait, the state-run newspaper *Al Qabas* announced that M Mitterrand had chosen to be "an enemy of the Arabs", and that his visit would "wipe out the fruits of the 25-year friendship between France and the Arabs".

These angry views, however, reflected irritation rather than fury on the part of Arab states, which have usually valued French mediation in the region, and which — especially in Syria's case — have strong Francophile sentiments.

In Jordan, and in most of the Gulf countries, Arab leaders preferred to remain silent. They are presumably anxious to discover just what leverage President Mitterrand may have obtained over the Palestinian question.

The Palestine Liberation Organization adopted the same public attitude towards M Mitterrand's visit as it once did towards Egypt's rapprochement with Israel: it accused the French of being subservient to United States policies in the Middle East.

A PLO spokesman said that France had now "cancelled its claim of being a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict". President Mitterrand was "falling in step with the United States". Mr Farrouk Kaddoumi, the head of the PLO's Political Department, suggested that, if the French really wished to improve Franco-Arab relations, they should invite Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO Chairman, for an official visit to Paris.

Only in Kuwait, which traditionally adopts a vocal, if rather too fashionable, anti-Western attitude, was Arab opinion expressed in an immoderate manner. *Al Qabas* urged other Arab states to take "concerted action" against French interests in the Gulf.

By contrast, the Saudis gave their cautious approval to President Mitterrand's visit "if it leads to a just and brave European stand" on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Saudi Arabia's state radio observed that M Mitterrand had outshone M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in his support for the Palestinian cause. "If the positive interpretation given to Mitterrand's trip is authentic", the radio said, "and if this leads to new and courageous European action, then the Arabs — all the Arabs — would welcome his visit to Israel".

If there appears to be confusion among the Arabs about the real motives for the French visit to Israel, this only emphasizes Arab frustration at what they regard as European political weakness in the Middle East.

Many Arab leaders feel that the EEC's Venice Declaration, which called for the PLO to be associated with the Middle East peace process, has been largely disregarded by the Europeans, and that the initiative once proposed by Lord Carrington as EEC President has now been quietly forgotten.

□ Paris: President Mitterrand's own verdict on his visit coincides with that of French political circles, the press, and the man in the street, save where they are blinded by passion and prejudice (Charles Hargrove writes). It is the fact that it took place at all, and that he said the same things, clearly and simply, in Jerusalem as in Riyadh that is new and important.

The President is convinced that the effect of the three days he spent in Israel will be perciptible there and in the Arab states only in the medium and long term.

Inevitably he did not go as far as the Arabs and the PLO would have wished, and he went further than the Israelis liked. He thus deliberately ran the risk of displeasing both. But the feeling in Paris is that it would be a gross exaggeration to claim that the French Government has aligned itself with Israel.

Haig stays his hand on Mexican initiative

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, March 7

The United States and Mexico are in agreement about the urgency of the need to find a solution to the conflict in El Salvador; but they disagree over the issue of Nicaraguan aid to the El Salvador insurgents.

This was established in two and a half hours of talks in New York yesterday between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Jorge Castaneda, the Mexican Foreign Minister. The two men are to have a further meeting in a week.

Most of the meeeting was devoted to consideration of the Central American peace initiative which President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico announced last month but which so far has been largely ignored by the United States.

Mr Haig said after yeaterday's talks that he had not rejected anything out of hand, which was taken as a sign that the Reagan Administration (under pressure from Congress and some of its allies) has decided to give serious consideration to the Mexican initiative.

Mr Haig pointed out that the Mexican plan failed to address the "essential and primary elements" of Nicaraguan backing for the left-wing insurgents in El Salvador, and he asked Mr Castaneda to add Nicaraguan non-intervention to the Mexican peace plan.

Mr Castaneda agreed that the question of foreign armaments in El Salvador was important but said it had to be settled in a wider context, in a system of trade-off between the United States and countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Mexican view is that the civil war in El Salvador is only one element of a general crisis in Central America and cannot be resolved in isolation. Mr Castaneda did not say what American concessions would be expected from such a trade off except that American military restraint and an end to "verbal terrorism" would be among them.

The main elements of President Lopez Portillo's peace initiative are a negotiated settlement for El Salvador, a non-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua and discussions between the United States and Cuba. Cuba and Nicaragua have welcomed the Mexican plan but the Reagan Administration has been non-committal.

However, the United States has made it clear it is opposed to a negotiated settlement in El Salvador, fearing this would foreshadow a left-wing takeover. Instead, the United States is backing the elections which are due to be held on March 28. Mexican officials said they did not expect any significant change in the American postion until after these elections.

□ San Salvador: El Salvador this weekend extended for a further month the limited state of emergency (AP and AFP report).

Meanwhile Salvadorean guerrillas have invited Mr "Tip" O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of Congress to visit rebel-controlled territory.

Guatemalans go to poll

From Paul Ellman, Guatemala City, March 7

In the shadow of increasing political violence, Guatemalans today voted in elections that could either mark a first step towards a peaceful resolution of the country's promlems or plunge it into a fresh, and even more profound, crisis.

The elections have been branded a "farce" by guerrillas fighting the present regime and the 48 hours which preceded the vote were marked by a series of guerrilla attacks in the capital and in rural areas.

The guerrillas also pulled off a propaganda coup by securing the publication of their manifesto in all local newspapers as a condition for the release of a kidnapped local journalist.

The manifesto was signed by the Guatemalan Labour party, which is one of four groups in the recenly created guerrilla coalition, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (UNRG).

Despite the continuing violence, polling in Guatemala City this morning appeared relatively brisk, although voter turnouts in the past traditionally have been below 50 per cent in thee capital and below 40 per cent in rural areas.

Apart from choosing among four presidential candidates, voters were also electing a new Congress and mayors of principal towns.

Although Guatemala has a long tradition of electoral fraud, the United States is hoping that today's poll will appear clean enough to allow President Reagan to present Congress in Washington with a request to resume military and economic aid.

American aid to Guatemala ended in 1977 when the Guatemalan Administration refused to bow to demands by President Carter that it halt violations of human rights. Since then violence has increased sharply, particularly against civilians who lately have been dying at a rate of almost 250 a month, allegedly at the hands of the Army and of "death squads" which, according to a recent report by Amnesty International, operate out of an annexe to the presidential palace.

None of the four candidates seeking office in today's election has offered to negotiate with the guerrillas.

The principal contender is still regarded as General Angel Anibal Guevara, a former Defence Minister who is backed by the Army. However, partly because of United States pressure to give the elections an appearance of fairness, General Guevara's victory is no longer seen as a foregone conclusion. He has vowed that he will simultaneously radicate the guerrillas

□ Rome: The pope today called for an end to fighting in Guatemala and for "a stable and secure peace, in freedom and justice for the advantage of all in that tormented country". John Earle writes.



Chinese checker: A Peking policeman stops a young cyclist and fines him one yuan (30 pence) for having no bell on his bicycle.

Hunters begin killing seal pups

Cap-aux-Meulles, Quebec, March 7. — Canada's controversial seal pup hunt has begun amid a herd in the west-northwest of the Magdalen Islands, with one observer putting the first day's kill at a possible 400 to 600 pups.

A Fisheries Department marine biologist, who flew over the herd yesterday, said he estimated that there were 50,000 pups in the very large herd, covering an area 20 miles long and 60 miles wide.

He said he estimated that up to 60 per cent of the cow seals in the herd were pregnant and none of the pups already born was more than four days old. The biologist said the coats are at their best for commercial fur after the pups are five days old.

The Greenpeace environmental group's ship, Rainbow Warrior, was approaching the seal hint area to protest against the hunt, which began yesterday, but its progress was slow because of thick ice and high winds.

The hunt is also being observed by representatrives of the World Society for Animal Protection from London and Boston. It began officially lalst week but its start was delayed until yesterday by bad weather and difficulties in locating a herd.

□ The Canadian authorities have issued a number of permits allowing some members of the protest group on the ice during the kill (Sally Macmillan writes from Charlottetown , Prince Edward Island.

Protest aircraft, however, have been banned from flying below 2,000 ft during the hunt and shipping vessels have been ordered to stop at least half a mile away from the site of the kill — an icebound area about 65 nautical miles north-east of the Quebec-owned Magdalens.

Greenpeace Foundation protesters, however, hope to launch at least one Hovercraft on to the ice with the aim of thwarting some of the hunters and as a means of avoiding arrest.

Israelis remove farm equipment from Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, March 7

Seven weeks before the deadline for the evacuation of Sinai the Israelis today began removing the infrastructure from the prosperous desert farms they had created during their occupation.

Professor Ranan Weitz, head of the Zionist organizations settlement department, who was put in charge of the operation, said the Israelis will salvage sophisticated electronic equipment, modern packing houses and more than 100 acres of hot houses here valuable crops have been grown for European markets.

Ealier attempts to remove the equipment had been thwarted by militants opposed to the withdrawal who had squatted in farms where the work was to have been done and threatened violent resistance. Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had earlier refused to order troops against the militants but toughened his stand against the squatters last week and on Friday promised the dismantling teams fulll military protection.

Equipment was removed today without opposition from Dikla, the settlement nearest the international border. The teams will go to Talmei Yosef tomorrow and will move steadily deeper into Sinai. The equipment was transferred to new settlements in Negev and the Gaza strip.

The Yamit area in Sinai was relatively relaxed today on the eve of the Purim Feast and it was thought the army will not press in with the campaign to evict troublemakers until after the holiday.

IRAQ AND US ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE

Damascus, March 7. — President Assad of Syria was carried through the streets of Damascus on the shoulders of his supporters today after a speech in which he accused Iraq and the United States of encouraging murder and sabotage in Syria.

Tens of thousands of Syrians turned out to hear the President speak from the balcony of the capital's guest palace and then marched with him in a a procession to the People's Assembly (Parliament).

In his speech celebrating the anniversary of the 1963 revolution which brought the ruling Baath Party to power, President Assad said Iraq had smuggled arms and explosives with help from the American Central Intelligence Agency to the Muslim Brotherhood in the Syrian town of Hama.

The Brotherhood staged a bloody revolt in the town last month

BAGHDAD PEACE MISSION

Beirut, March 7. — An Islamic peace mission arrived in Baghdad today as part of a new round of diplomatic efforts to try to end the Iran-Iraq war, now in its eighteenth month.

The official Iraqi news agency said the five-member delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea was greeted on arrival by President Saddam Hussain of Iraq. The agency said the delegation would have talks with Iraqi officials before returning to Jiddah to report to a peace committee of the 40-member Islamic Conference Organization.

In Riyadh, Crown Prince Fahd held a meeting with Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and one of the nine members of the organization's peace committee, the Saudi press agency reported. — Reuter.

Five killers await their fate

Cairo, March 7. — President Mubarak, of Egypt, has begun the task of deciding the fate of Anwar Sadat's assissins. After a trial lasting more than three months, a military tribunal yesterday sentenced five defendants to death for their part in the assassination during a military parade last October.

Seventeen others were sent to jail for periods of between five years and life.

President Mubarak, as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, now has 30 days in which to ratify the death sentences, commute them or order a retrial.

Egypt's state-supervised press today expressed approval of the sentences, a view which was shared by many Egyptians interviewed in the streets of Cairo. The semi-official newspaper, *Al-Ahram*, quoted a verse from the Koran reading: "An eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life".

In a frontpage editorial, newspaper, *Al-Akhbar* said: "October 6 will remain in our history as a ... day of sadness when a group of terrorists used their bullets in an attempt to impose chaos by toppling the rule of justice". Of the sentences, it said: "We hope that (they-) ... will serve notice on those who may be contemplating other acts of terrorism".

Many Egyptians interviewed by Reuters considered the death sentences fair. "It is up to President Mubarak now to show his people that terrorism is unacceptable in Egypt by approving the sentences", a shopkeeper said.

Those under sentence of death are four members of the "death squad", led by Lieutenant Khaled Ahmed Shawki Islambouli, which mounted the attack on the reviewing stand where President Sadat and seven other people were shot. The fifth, Mr Muhammad Abdel-Salam Farag, was the man who supplied the ammunition.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Nine killed in tanker explosion

New York. — A 44,881-ton oil tanker sank with nine of its 25 American crewmen missing, presumed dead, after an explosion about 750 miles east of Bermuda, United States Coast Guard reported.

The other crew of the United States registered Golden Dolphin, took to lifeboats and were picked up by the Swedish motor vessel Norrland. The Golden Dolphin was sailing empty from New Orleans to Port Said, the coast guard said.

The captain, who was not identified, was quoted as saying he believed that the nine missing men were killed by the explosion which was followed by a fire. "Apparently all nine were working in the tanks at the time", the Coast Guard said. The cause of the blast is not yet known.

Smith loses another MP

Salisbury. — An eighth white MP has resigned from Zimbabwe's Republican Front because, he said, there was "something radically wrong" with the party of UDI (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Dennis Divaris, a former chief whip and Mayor of Salisbury, announcing his decision, said: "I think I can get the ear of Government better by being an Independent than by being a member of the RF". As an Independent with the seven other rebels he would not "ridicule or denigrate the black man, as has been done in parliament by certain RF members".

U2 flies into Mystery cloud

Topeka, Kansas — An American U2 aircraft made three reconnaissance flights into a mysterious cloud surrounding the earth at an altitude of nearly 50,000ft NASA said.

During its six-hour mission the aircraft gathered particles from the invisible cloud which is belived to be of volcanic origin and to contain nearly a million tons of debris.

NASA said that the cloud was too big to have been kicked up by a nuclear explosion that went undetected by American seismographs. Similar clouds have been seen in the atmosphere five times during the two years after volcanic eruptions, they said, but the origin of this one remained unknown.

Unions pledge by prosecutor

Istanbul. — The trial of 52 leaders of the left-wing confederation of progressive trade unions (Disk) will not endanger workers' rights in Turkey, Colonel Suleyman Takkeci, Istanbul's chief military prosecutor said.

He is presenting the case against the Disk leaders and said that the 52 men on trial for their lives were not charged for their union activities, but for "attempting to destroy the state and set up a Marxist-Leninist regime".

Front line steps up ANC support

Maputo.- Six states in southern Africa decided to strengthen coordination of their military and economic policies in order to counter what they describe as "An undeclared war situation" provoked by South Africa.

At the end of a two-day meeting in Maputo, the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, issued a communiqué which promised increased support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, so that the nationalist movement could "intensify the armed struggle for the attainment of national independence".

White birth rate falls in S Africa

Johannesburg. — The birthrate of South Africa's white population is falling, mainly because Afrikaners are abandoning the concept of the large family. According to statistics published by the Human Sciences Research Council the white birthrate has dropped from 23.2 per thousand in 1970 to 17 per thousand in 1977.

Karamanlis cuts short Indian visit

Delhi — President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece cut short his visit to Madras and left for Singapore en route to Sydney a day early, reports said. Before his departure, a statement said that Mr Karamanlis had to shorten his visit to India for "strictly technical reasons."

Women gain time

Islamabad. — The Afghan Government granted 18 months' remission to women serving prison terms, Kabul radio, monitored here, said. The decision has been takem on the eve of International Women's Day.

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The Times Profile: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the eve of the Budget

Legal, decent but can he be more truthful?

Budget purdah — the security regime that once a year turns Treasury mandarins into novice Trappists — has special uses for Chancellors. In the weeks before the Budget more people have audiences with Sir Geoffrey Howe than at any other time. At no time, however, do fewer hear him and more misunderstand the lawyer who for seven years has been the front-man for Mrs Thatcher's economic policy.

Since before Christmas Sir Geoffrey has been receiving embassies from beleaguered industrialists and MPs. They come bringing finely wrought offerings from the think-tanks of the CBI and the TUC, predictable platitudes from the boardrooms of brewers. They make impassioned pleas for expansion — backed by pie-charts of unemployment and squeals for more profits. The Chancellor just sits at the end of the table, twists his fingers where once he would have held a cigarette, and says nothing.

Purdah not only protects Budget secrets, it means that even the most unprepossessing incumbent of No 11 Downing Street can be silently impressive to people to whom he does not want to talk anyway. As one industrialist petitioner put it last week: "It is like appearing before one of the not-so-great Mogul emperors. Because he says so little, everyone goes away feeling he has beaten Howe in the argument. Of course, when the Budget turns out badly we'll probably end up feeling as though we've been stamped upon by the imperial elephant".

That was precisely what happened last year. The lobbyists, the press and sympathetic ministers, thought they had won "a Budget for industry". Instead, there came from the Chancellor's battered bag a £3,000m dose of deflation. To avoid a repeat performance tomorrow, the Prime Minister, two weeks ago, made her now-famous "Ulysses speech", warning that expectations of the Budget were too high and that her Government would "resist the siren voices".

Whatever Sir Geoffrey's petitioners may like to think, the simple fact is that the Chancellor had already won his big battles on the economy before he met any of them. All that was left to fight were a few skirmishes over marginal land. As a Conservative backbencher put it — somewhat more astutely than the industrialist: "It's only by trying to lobby Sir Geoffrey Howe that you realize why Latin has a vocative of *mensa*; it was just like talking to a table".

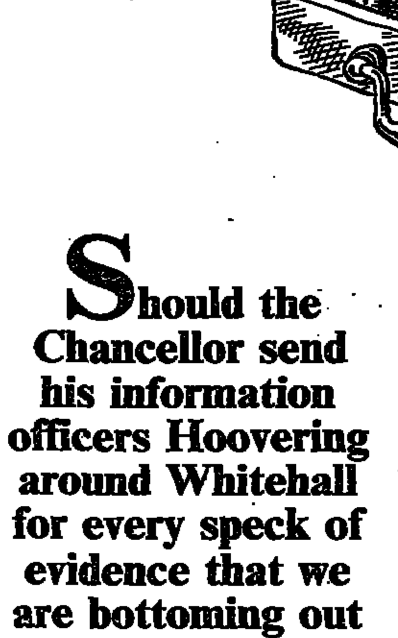
There is, however, one important difference between tomorrow's Budget and last year's: tomorrow's is one year nearer to the next election. In that respect the Prime Minister's "Ulysses" speech could turn out to have more than just a short-term impact on the Chancellor's personal fortunes. Having assured herself that the battle over the policy has been won, Mrs Thatcher has decided to enter the growing fray over how that policy should be presented to the electorate.

Is it best to emphasize the Government's courage and *constancy, to look backwards* to the last manifesto, to mandates and the Medium Term Financial Strategy? Should the Chancellor continue to send his Treasury information officers Hoovering around Whitehall for every speck of evidence that we are bottoming out of our recession? Or might it not be better to follow the line of Francis Pym, Lord Hailsham and many of her own advisers, who warn that thwarted hopes are a greater electoral threat than the recession itself?

Could she not find a new occupant for Number 11, Downing Street who, without worrying the financial markets that there had been a change of policy, might present that policy in a brighter light?

Mrs Thatcher will certainly be cautious of the very idea of a change — not least because she knows that about half the calls for a new Chancellor come from colleagues who are opposed to the policy itself. She knows Sir Geoffrey well. Of all the Cabinet, he is the most doggedly loyal. He has the detailed, backward-looking mind of the successful lawyer that he once was and he is as politically dominated by her as any Chancellor since Anthony Barber, also a lawyer, served Edward Heath.

She is also very fond of him. He shares her own provincial middle-class background and indeed has stayed somewhat closer to the world of Port Talbot than she has to Grantham. His family — as all profiles will tell you in almost the same words — has a tradition of liberal politics and *his grandfather was* a pioneer of the tinplate workers' union. He also shares her stubbornness, her dedication, her capacity for hard work and lack of sleep.



Peter Brookes

Should the Chancellor send his information officers Hoovering around Whitehall for every speck of evidence that we are bottoming out of our recession?

But the umbilical cord between them is both help and hindrance to the Chancellor's effectiveness in Whitehall. There is an undeniable sense in which he is *her* junior minister. Rather than take a difficult decision himself, he will often refine the options from which *she* can choose. He is particularly prone to doubt in dealings with the Bank of England and its governor, Gordon Richardson. The Prime Minister enjoys putting down Richardson on issues of interest rates and money supply control. "The Chancellor", as one City observer put it, "is to the Governor as the rabbit to the stoat. He sometimes doesn't even have the strength to run to the safety of his own civil servants".

Among those civil servants he inspires the loyalty, if not *perhaps the enthusiasm, which* they had for the more independent and forceful Denis Healey. There is a great mystique in the Treasury about what is called with deliberate overemphasis "understanding the policy". Some curious bedfellows are credited with this accolade. The Prime Minister and Nigel Lawson "understand the policy". So does Healey and the present Shadow Chancellor, Peter Shore. The half of the Cabinet which talks airily of new industrial investment with not a *thought for the money supply* does "not understand the policy". Neither does at least one Treasury Minister.

The Chancellor does "understand the policy" but with the caveat that he does not do so in quite the way that Nigel Lawson does. As one official once put it, "Sir Geoffrey is like a top-flight orchestral musician who plays Mozart, understands Mozart — but not quite in the way Mozart understands Mozart".

The result, according to both *left and right* wing opponents, is that he is very difficult to deal with. Labour politicians would rather debate with Lawson who, when he was Financial Secretary before moving over to Energy, projected a passionate commitment with which they at least could grapple. Arguing with Howe, while not always like talking to a table, is often like tangling with a ghost.

Some monetarists, on the other hand, see Howe's policy stance as unnecessarily inflexible. They argue that a man with an intuitive feel for monetarism could have relaxed his targets to take account of the unexpectedly deep recession. Moreover, he could have done so while actually strengthening the confidence of the financial markets that he was sticking to his guns.

In a curious way, the Chancellor's dilemma over presenting his monetary policy closely mirrors the dilemma of presenting the real economy. The monetary targets are in almost as bad a state as the employment figures. What should one do? Change the target from sterling M3 to something else, admit one's mistakes, keep the rate of planned increase low and hope still to be able to consolidate the decline in our expectations?

Or should the Chancellor press on regardless, sticking to sterling M3, sticking close to the original Medium Term Financial Strategy figures, and putting on an unchanged face to a public which mostly doesn't understand the policy anyway? The Chancellor has had both kinds of advice. His cautious instinct is strongly to take the second course.

Or might it not be better to follow the line of advisers, who warn that thwarted hopes are a greater electoral threat than the recession itself?

Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe have been at the centre of a battle between cynicism and frankness in the presentation of their policy since mid summmer. It came to a head at the party conference when the Prime Minister was under conflicting pressure to deliver two almost totally different speeches for her final appearance before the faithful.

One emphasized the mountainous heights that still had to be climbed and the British people's preference for truth, trust and struggle over flattery and deceit. The other had a centrepiece that listed successful companies' recent export orders — specks of success embedded in platitudinous flannel. After a week in which senior ministers — mostly for less than loyal reasons — had predicted a gloomy future picture, Mrs Thatcher felt compelled to choose the "crumbs of comfort" speech. But it was a close thing.

Last month Francis Pym followed his gloomy speech at the party conference with another prediction of continuing falling living standards and need to lower expectations. First reaction from the Chancellor and the Prime Minister was one of horror. The more considered reaction of Mrs Thatcher, at least, was that it had some good points about the way the next election might be fought. With three million unemployed and likely to remain so, perhaps the easy cynicism of the Macmillan-to-Callaghan years was no longer an Option. Then came her "Ulysses" speech and some tough questioning about whether Sir Geoffrey Howe was the right man to start learning the new tune.

It is a finely balanced question for her to answer. The Chancellor has no significant personal following in Parliament or party but he plays an important personal role in maintaining the confidence of the City. He is no great orator but then his current key tenet — "maintaining steady but not excessive downward pressure on monetary aggregates" — might have tried the mind of Edmund Burke.

And who would replace him? *Defence Secretary John Nott* is probably first choice. He certainly "understands the policy" and would sell it with more freshness and vigour. But he is considered less "sound" than Sir Geoffrey and is currently under a small Downing Street cloud for his failures to control defence spending. Patrick Jenkin is often mentioned as a runner but is considered to be doing well at Industry and unready for a new move. Nigel Lawson — increasingly seen as the Suslov of Mrs Thatcher's regime — could be promoted only over the dead body of Mr Whitelaw. The Chief Treasury Secretary, Leon Brittan, has almost all the disadvantages of Howe except that he is at least a new face.

A new face could in the end turn out to be enough. Tory strategists still remember what they call the "Healey factor" at the last election — the way they were able to taunt Denis Healey even after two years of virtual monetarism with all the excesses of his earlier years as Chancellor. Many of them would argue that cloning Sir *Geoffrey Howe with Mr Brittan* is a solution to suit all worlds.

The consensus is still, however, that Sir Geoffrey will end up the survivor — albeit encouraged to approach next year's Budget with a fresher act around the hustings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not only a maker of government economic policy but its living advertisement, its sandwichboard-man. Most Conservatives — and most electors — would probably agree that Sir Geoffrey Howe reaches the required standard of being "legal, decent and honest"; when it comes to all that talk about "bottoming out", they would just like him to be a bit more "truthful".

Peter Stothard

US challenges treaty on seabed resources

From Our Correspondent, New York, March 7

A treasure trove of strategic raw materials — including thousands of millions of tons of potato-shaped nodules rich in manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt lying on the ocean floor — has been declared the common heritage of mankind by the third Law of the Sea conference, which resumes its extended negotiations at the United Nations tomorrow.

For the past seven years 150 rich and poor nations have been negotiating a draft treaty which would set new territorial limits, establish rules for passage through straits and seas, and create a regime to govern the exploration and recovery of seabed resources beyond national jurisdiction.

Ocean mining involves the commercial recovery of metal-bearing nodules found on the world's seabeds. Primary commercial interest is in those nodule deposits found in three to five miles of water. These deep seabeds, which constitute about half of the earth's surface, offer a potentially increased supply of minerals important to the national economies and defence of the United States, West European countries, Japan, the Soviet Union, China, and even land-locked nations.

The Law of the Sea conference was on the verge of completing a treaty last year. It had drafted a text totalling 175 pages in 17 parts with 320 articles and eight annexes. It had reached agreement on such crucial issues as 12-mile territorial limits, 200 mile economic zones, and navigational rights.

Then last March President Reagan's new conservative administration shocked and angered the developing nations by practically withdrawing from the negotiations.

The administration argued that main elements in the draft were against United States national, defence and mining interests, and it wanted to take stock of the complex negotiations. Many developing nations were stunned and accused the administration of trying to torpedo the agreement.

On January 29 President Reagan announced that the United States would return to the conference, but he gave a warning that it would seek important changes in the deep seabed mining articles in order to obtain proper access to strategic raw materials.

The Reagan Administation is a powerful champion of private enterprise and is concerned that the United States will not have a big enough say in the proposed Jamaica-based international authority.

As the draft stands, America and other industrialized nations would provide most of the capital and technology for the authority's own mining operations.

Señor Alvaro de Soto of Peru, chairman of the "Group of 77" developing nations, said: "We have made it very clear to the United States, whose participation we want very much, that we would consider improvements in the system to everyone's satisfaction. We do not, however, accept a major overhaul."

Soviet pipeline controversy

Cold war lobby grows in Congress

From Nicholas Ashford and Bailey Morris, Washington, March 7

The Reagan Administration is walking a difficult path as it reopens discussions in Europe this week on the Siberian gas pipeline, and possible further economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The 3,600-mile pipeline has become an important political issue in the United States, in which Administration conservatives and moderates are pitted against each other in a classic bureaucratic struggle for control of East-West policy.

The high-level debate over the pipeline, seen here as a symbol of Soviet exploitation of East-West detente, is accelerating a deepening mood of isolationism in Congress.

The United States believes the pipeline will not only make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy and therefore open to Soviet blackmail, but the $10,000m (about £5,000m) or more that the Russians will earn in hard currency from selling the gas will enable Moscow to devote more money to its arms buildup.

Taken together, these developments and European anger at American attempts to halt the pipeline, threaten further damage to the already strained Western alliance. This is why the United States delegation, led by Mr James Buckley, Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, has a difficult and delicate mission when it arrives on Saturday for talks with senior European officials.

The Buckley delegation, which will also include Mr Marc Leland, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr Lionel Olmer, Under-Secretary of Commerce, must return with both a face-saving position for President Reagan and one that will also satisfy European critics.

The task is made more difficult in the light of the belief of senior Reagan officials that the pipeline decision has already been resolved in favour of the moderates led by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and against the hardliners led by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

Even though the Administration insists publicly that no final decision has been taken, senior officials say the very fact that Mr Reagan delayed tougher action on the pipeline indicates that Mr Haig has won an important battle.

The issue was debated at length during a session of the National Security Council last week. At this meeting Mr Weinberger, supported by senior National Security Council officials, argued in favour of a tougher approach, calling for a ban on foreign subsidiaries of American firms from supplying vital equipment for the pipeline.

He particularly wanted to stop British, German and Italian subsidiaries of General Electric delivering turbines and compressors worth more than $1,000m.

According to a Pentagon official such a ban would delay completion of the pipeline by more than two years and would raise the cost so much that it would make the project appear much less attractive to participating European nations.

However, Mr Haig, while also opposing the pipeline, argued that it was not worth alienating Europe to the extent of causing permanent damage to the Western alliance; to do so would be to play into the Russians' hands.

"There is *no point* in pressing the alliance on the pipeline issue to the point where it cracks Western unity", Mr Robert Hormats, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, said.

According to official sources the Administration is not likely to take further action on the pipeline as long as the European allies agree to a more effective common policy on security and energy matters.

Options to be discussed by the Buckley delegation include a renewed grain embargo against the Soviet Union, although this is not thought likely, in addition to other less important trade sanctions which remain a possibility.

In particular, the United States will press the Europeans to join in imposing tough credit restrictions against the Soviet Union.

Senior members of the Administration, Mr Haig included, have expressed a mixture of dismay and disbelief at the "ridiculously soft" interest rates being granted to Moscow in pipeline loans. American officials contend that by extending soft, government-backed loans to the Soviet Union — such as the $100m recently announced by France — West European banks and governments were effectively helping to shore up the ailing economies of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Western credit restrictions — such as a refusal to refinance some $4,000m in commercial loans or an ending of government guarantees for short-term *trade credits — would create severe financial problems* for the Soviet block.

Whatever face-saving action is eventually decided, the Administration is aware that the pipeline issue has become an important symbol of American resolve for conservatives in Congress.

Influential voices have already been raised in the Senate, including that of Senator Ted Stevens, the Republican whip, suggesting that the United States should withdraw some of its troops from Europe if the pipeline goes ahead.

Conservatives have also used *the pipeline* as a means of launching a new attack on Mr Haig, whom they believe to be too soft and accommodating with the Europeans. At a conference on East-West security last week, Congressman John Leboutillier, a shrill right-winger, said the pipeline was the modern equivalent of the 1939 German-Soviet non-aggression treaty, and accused Mr Haig of promoting policies that would "not only destroy the Western alliance, but make the world infinitely more dangerous for the United States".

Indonesian bible gets Malay ban

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, March 7

The Malaysian Government has banned the *Alkitab*, the Indonesian translation of the Bible because it contains references to Allah. The Home Ministry says this is against the teachings of Islam. Any church or individual found in possession of the *Alkitab* is liable to penalties which include imprisonment.

The problem arises because the Indonesians do not distinguish between Allah and Tuhan, as the Malaysians do, for the Muslim and non-Muslim God.

The Malaysians insist that the proscribed book cannot be the Bible, but priests from both the Protestant and Catholic churches say that they use the *Altikab* as the Bible in their regular Malay-language services, and have done so for more than a decade.

The *Alkitab* is a direct translation from the New Testament in Greek and the Old Testament in Hebrew, and is published under the direction of the Supreme Council of Indonesian Churches.

The ban has now become a sensitive political issue, in view of the forthcoming elections.

The Government's dilemma stems from the need to encourage the national language, while controlling the spread of Christianity among the Muslim population. Under both the Malaysian constitution and local practice, Muslims cannot be converted to other faiths.

The churches themselves are treading very carefully.

Ugandans accept UK troops

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, March 7

The Ugandan Government has agreed on terms and conditions for a 36-man Commonwealth military training team, after at first rejecting proposals put forward by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The first members or the team, including Colonel Clavering, its British commander, arrived here this weekend enroute to Kampala.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Ugandan vice-president and defence minister, said earlier that Uganda would not agree to give the team diplomatic status, but this weekend he said matters had now been settled to Uganda's satisfaction.

The team, including a contingent from Britain, is to work at Jinja barracks, 50 miles east of Kampala, the original base of the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles before Uganda achieved independence in 1962.

The Commonwealth responded to a Ugandan request for the training team to improve discipline and efficiency in the Ugandan army, which has frequently been accsed of robbing ang killing civilians.

Last week the Roman Catholic Archbishop or Uganda, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsuvuga, made a strong protest after armed soldiers entered his cathedral in Kampala during mass and forced out priests and congregation.

The soldiers were searching for arms after a guerrilla attack in Kampala during which mortars were fired from near the cathedral.

New voices in a dramatic dialogue

As a new season of German drama opens in London Irving Wardle argues that it is time we started listening to what a new generation of writers has to say

Do the names of Maria Reinhard, Peter Turrini, Stefan Schütz and Horst Laube mean anything to you? If not, let me identify them as some of the writers whose work is appearing in the Soho Poly's six-week German theatre season starting today. For the moment, that is all I have to say on the matter, as they are new names to me as well.

This would not be the case if I were announcing a season of new English plays in a German newspaper. The names of Bond, Shaffer, Pinter and a whole string of others would need no introduction: with German theatres falling over each other to claim the latest British *urauffürung*, there would be no need for a special season anyway. Do we need one over here? Could it be that the Soho Poly team are unfamiliar to us because their appeal is confined to German-speaking audiences; and that we can produce better work of our own?

In terms of market forces, the answer is yes. Every few years bring another miraculous crop of new writers whose work moves from the fringe to the international scene as securely as Victorian cotton. I have never understood what distinguishes national from international material. You might suppose that comedies dealing with specifically English quirks of character would be for English audiences only. But Ayckbourn sells abroad by the ton, where Alan Bennett does not; and Peter Nichols — the most acute of all specialists in English middle-class life — has never achieved a London run of more than six months, and finds his main platform on other stages. Whatever the reason, it is clear that a large cross-section of British playwrights — from what David Mercer once described as the "dark, significant talents to the ones that make money" — are kept going by their foreign royalties; and from no country more than from Germany.

To us the German theatre means three things: directors, architecture and gigantic subsidies. Its image is well summed up in the words of one German Intendant, overheard by Martin Esslin on his way out of a Bond premiere at the Royal Court. "Thank God", said the visiting autocrat. "Everything's still to be done. They only played the text." And having witnessed a monumental Berlin version of *The Sea*, with the character of Bond's undernourished draper transformed into a National Socialist screamer, I know just what that meant.

The same is true of English directors who take in engagements in German theatres. They come back with stories of absurdly inflated design budgets, actors who have to be moved around like chess pieces, and the interpretative excesses of their colleagues. Not many stories come back about new German plays, though: it is all about doing Chekov on sandbags, or playing *Coriolanus* in a mock-up of the New York Stock Exchange.



Fran Barber and Barry Phillips in Heiner Müller's *The Mission*.

Before consigning Reinhard, Turrini and Co to their Teutonic oblivion, it is worth noting that it is not only their work that we have not seen: it is the German classics as well. I once asked Kenneth Tynan, the champion of Brecht and Rolf Hochhuth, why the National Theatre had not included any of these hallowed texts in its museum of world drama. He gave me his literary managerial smile, and asked which play, in particular, I would like to see. Quite a choice. What about *Faust* for a start? He was not keen on the idea, and given the few dreadful productions that have struggled through — such as the Round House's Robin Hood version of Schiller's *The Robbers* and the leadenly academic exhumation of Goethe's *Iphigenia in Tauris* at the Open Space — perhaps he was right.

The writers who have got through to us are counter-classicists: Büchner, Wedekind and Brecht — iconoclastic poets working against the grain of the official culture. Not that every such writer gets through the net. We have yet to see anything by Büchner's marvellous contemporary Jakob Lenz, though the French have sensibly snapped him up. And, as for Kleist, the National Theatre is announcing its April production of *The Prince of Homburg* as the first appearance of the play in London.

If you canvassed the opinion of British playgoers, I think their verdict would be that only opposition voices, like Büchner's are worth attention among the writers of the past; and that the only good living German playwrights are Austrian (like Handke and Wolfgang Bauer, who thoughtfully equips his pieces with English titles). Official German culture is seen as a ponderous, gloomy mass,

There may be some inherent national characteristics that support this idea. For instance, German actors have difficulty with improvization because the verb has to come at the end of the sentence. And as their drama was originally so much identified with the cause of national unity and purity of language, it continues to resist the imprecisions and dialects of living speech. But it still strikes me as a myopic absurdity that we should open the door to artists of the opposition while preserving our ignorance of what they were reacting against.

Consider the two versions of Klaus Mann's *Mephisto*. In the Oxford Playhouse production, it came over as a pungent study of political compromise, focusing on the fellow-travelling case of a mountebank actor. In the German-language film, thanks to Klaus Maria Brandauer's performance, you saw the same dilemma applied to a great actor, an actor of the official tradition. Rehearsing the temptation of Faust, Brandauer began the scene as a mechanical exercise, and gradually took fire from the words, changing instant by instant (and without make-up) into the inhuman agility and phosphorescent glamour of Mephistopheles.

Whether the full force of classical German can ever be captured on the English stage, the Germans are our closest theatrical neighbours, and I wish we acknowledged this as freely as they do. We have been learning stagecraft from them ever since the arrival of the exiled Laban and Toller in the 1930s. Our notions of modern theatre-building and company organization derive from theirs. We are still digesting the lessons of the Berliner Ensemble, and discovering how to play Brecht in English. It is time we started listening to their new writers as well. As Estella Schmid, the organizer of the Soho Poly season says, "the parallels between the two societies are so rich . . . that cultural cross-pollination can only be beneficial to both". The first play, opening on Monday, is Heiner Müller's *The Mission*, a French Revolutionary piece asking whether the poor and unemployed have any alternative to violence.

Television

Mrs Peters, plump and healthy-looking, seemed entirely at home helping the Muggeridges in their Sussex garden: a more incongruous setting for Stalin's daughter could not be imagined. It made BBC2's *A Week With Svetlana* on Saturday, the fifteenth anniversary of her defection, riveting.

Svetlana Alliluyeva, as she is better known, has been an occasional correspondent of Mr Muggeridge's since she was taken by a book of his about Jesus. She was baptised secretly and riskily before her defection and remains very religious. Writing in 1980, she said she would like to talk to him about her life, which she sees as a saga, a satire and a tragedy all in one, "for the sake of those people who only watch good programmes on TV."

Last summer she came to Robertsbridge. It is hard to imagine Mr Muggeridge disconcerted by any visitation and here we saw him at his courteous, inquisitive ease.

Svetlana talked about God, Jesus, her two children in Russia "whose well-being depends on their being cut off from me" — and about her father and mother.

The latter committed suicide when she was six, a fact she discovered in the *Illustrated London News*, apparently a Kremlin perk. She confirmed it with an aunt. The suicide affected Stalin so much that an eye had to be kept on him to ensure that he didn't kill himself, but he rallied by transmuting grief into anger. Svetlana recalled that as a child she had known him show great tenderness but said in later years they were estranged.

She described his incredible death. One evening he was found lying on the floor in his villa outside Moscow. As the fount of authority was speechless, nothing was done at first. Then down came the Politburo to take a peep. Beria decided Stalin was asleep, the maid was censured, and the Politburo departed. Hours later they had to come again.

The leader's indisposition had to go through the system. The Kremlin Hospital and the Academy of Sciences were informed while Stalin lay unattended. It was not until the following morning that a doctor came. Svetlana described how, dying, Stalin had looked round angry and frightened, raising a hand once as though to manifest a rage. It was not, she said, a peaceful death.

She married for the third time in America, is now divorced and living with her daughter, aged 10. In Russia she has a grandson of the same age.

She considered that Russia would collapse from within, such was the alienation of people from government, was asked by Mr Muggeridge, who is acutely aware of sin everywhere, whether she didn't think self-indulgence might do for America, but didn't go far down that road.

Credit goes to Jonathan Stedall for a good production and to Mr Muggeridge who made it possible.

LWT's The South Bank Show last night looked at the National Theatre preparing its first musical, *Guys and Dolls*, which opens at the Olivier Theatre tomorrow. It cost £94,000 to set up and, said Melvyn Bragg introducing it, is something of a gamble itself.

Certainly an air of defensiveness was about. Bob Hoskins, who will be Nathan Detroit, said there would be a lot of people ready to knock it and ask why the National should do it. Director Richard Eyre said he didn't think that was a question that needed an answer: a national theatre was in the business of presenting an international repertoire.

That didn't explain to me why they picked on a musical that, as he said, was "one hundred and five per cent American" but everyone was working hard, learning to hoof, talk American and do all the things that come so naturally on Broadway.

The programme was enlivened by Abe Burrows who wrote the dialogue that separated Frank Loesser's hits in the first place. If someone paid him a lot of money, he said, he'd come over and talk to the cast but really accents didn't matter too much, rhythm counted.

Svetlana Alliluyeva remembering

BBC2's *The Apprentice* last night deserves a mention. Produced by Michael Wald man it was about a jovial and hitherto unemployed lad on work experience at an undertaker's. While it may have been over-informative on detail for some viewers, it was very well done and supported the view that every cloud has a silver lining.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Coull Quartet

Waterloo Room

Music is nothing if it does not change our minds, and so I am not astonished that the Coull Quartet should have quite altered my impression of Rubbra's First Quartet when on Friday evening I heard them play it for the second time within recent weeks. Perhaps it is just that mildness takes a while to penetrate, whereas rhetoric instantly forces a response: certainly Christopher Brown's Second Quartet, heard immediately after the Rubbra, proved the latter case. Packed with raw expressiveness and oblivious of what is appropriate or plausible, it raged through 25 minutes and has, I find, pushed its way into my first paragraph when I was trying to write about Rubbra.

However, it is Rubbra's quiet strength that rests in the mind, not Brown's vehemence. The serene harmony of the work reminds one of Vaughan Williams, though it is the alert serenity of an active musical mind, and there are other predecessors the composer has gathered into his fold. The moderately-paced opening movement, threaded by a single short motif, looks back to the earlier Haydn, who also, like Rubbra here, found release in final quick fugue for some of his most weightily serious quartet inventions.

Rubbra's fugal movement, though, is also casting further back to retrieve that curious mixture of melowness and sinew, that polyphonic harmony characteristic of English music for Viols, and in that respect it shares a common sound and spirit with the quartets of Britten and Tippett, while the slow movement, with its lovely Viola theme, has a maturity and dignity that belong to Rubbra alone. Once more the Park Lane Group's excellent series has shown what riches lie within the repertory of English quartets.

Paul Griffiths

London Bach Orchestra/Ledger

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It will be a long time before baroque music capitulates completely to the persuasive advocacy of those who play it by its own rules, as the enthusiasm of the large audience on Friday night for the London Bach Orchestra's concert clearly showed. It was more proof of what I have long suspected, that there is plenty of room for both puritans and sinners, and a large space between them to fill.

The concert began a mite perversely, considering the orchestra's name, with a concerto grosso by Handel, the last of his Op 6 set. Here, as elsewhere, intonation was far from impeccable, but the phrasing in the faster movements was brightly enunciated, balancing the seamless cantilena in the famous *Larghetto*. It was a pity that at least one eighteenth century convention, the placing of first and second violins on opposite sides, was not observed. Many a magical imitation thus had its effect dulled.

In Bach's A major harpsichord concerto, BWV 1055, forces were wisely pared for the timorous instrument played impeccably, as far as could be judged, by the orchestra's director, Philip Ledger. This was cosy music-making, erring on the side of complacency in the slow movement, where the simple string chords were not poised enough under the harpsichord's embellishments; but the rushing French figurations of the finale compensated. A neat, well-oiled D minor concerto for violin and oboe, BWV 1060, later came from the violinist David Woodcock and the oboist Tess Miller.

Neither of two Vivaldi mandolin concertos sounded easy, with the composer seemingly reticent to compromise his red-headed fury to suit the limitations of the solo instrument. Hugo D'Alton and, in a double concerto in G, James Tyler produced patches of amazingly sonorous tone colours in the upper register, even if they could not quite keep up with Vivaldi's alarming pace elsewhere.

Stephen Pettitt

Orchestra de Paris/Barenboim

Barbican Hall

There has been a happy emphasis on the Entente Cordiale during the first days of the Barbican Centre, and it was appropriate that the first visiting orchestra there should be the leading one from France, Daniel Barenboim's Orchestre de Paris, under the sponsorship of the Banque Nationale de Paris.

The orchestra and Mr Barenboim — who have been together some seven years — have developed a close partnership, as the beginning of Beethoven's eighth symphony showed: he plays on them as he does on the piano, with subtle gradations of tempo and touches of emphasis, to produce an unusually clear, deliberate and pointed reading, almost too personal for this public music, effective and revelatory though it was. The minuet, too, was done in this faintly luxuriant fashion, leisurely and weighty.

The Fantastic Symphony was their other item, a big, theatrical performance that placed drama ahead of subtlety and, perhaps properly, seemed to emphasize its irrational, dark, gothick elements. There was a frenetic air to the introduction, maximum passion to every event in the main first movement, and later, plenty of vitality of rhythm and brilliance of colour and little of suggestive understatement. Mr Barenboim is not afraid of the vein of vulgarity that can strike through Berlioz's music, especially in a performance so balletic, so generous in nervous energy, so strongly characterized.

This orchestra does not offer the warmth or richness that the LSO, tuned to the new auditorium can; but where I sat, left of centre in the first tier, the sound was distinct and the balance true, with no harshness. There were one or two false notes, and the English ear does not always take happily to the French horn wobble; but the orchestra played with spirit, almost enough to parallel Mr Barenboim's vigorous direction.

Stanley Sadie

Theatre

Underneath the Arches

Prince of Wales

I suppose it would have been tempting fate to have brought the Chichester Festival's "Musical Celebration" of the Crazy Gang back home to the Victoria Palace where the gang held sway for 15 years after the war. But the Prince of Wales still feels like a vaudeville house even since the "no smoking" signs went up, and for those with fond memories of the gang, and those (like me) who never saw them, Patrick Garland, Brian Glanville and Roy Hudd have assembled a genuinely affectionate and extremely well organized group portrait of the last bastion of British music-hall.

The authors have the task of telling the life stories of Bud Flanagan and Chesney Allen; including a spot for the real Mr Allen whenever he decides to join in the show, introducing the rest of the gang, and pleasing old friends

You realize that you are in safe hands from the early moment when Christopher Timothy — playing a grimly straightfaced Ches — embarks on a "formative years" speech only to be silenced by the rest of the team sidling and ogling their way over the stage with a succession of excruciating one-liners.

What we get, in other words, is a history of the gang in the form of a gang show: a style as written into Terry Parsons's set, with its nostalgic false proscenium and footlights, coupled with a revolve that periodically brings realistic pieces into the foreground.

Another point about the subject is that where only old Victoria Palace fans remember the stage routines, everybody knows the songs. And the show turns this to advantage by building narrative episodes around "Umbrella Man", "Hey Neighbour" and the title number.

Ches, retaining his eternal role as straight man, spends a good deal of the first half in charting Bud's early years, aided by a company who speedily shed their purple ostrich feathers to enact the Weintraub family's march to Hamburg, the seedy supporting acts in the East End halls of Bud's boyhood, and high-stepping ship's company and Uncle Sam reception committee of his transatlantic adolescence. With the meeting of Ches and Bud in a First World War French cafe — with Monsewer Eddie Gray dancing attendance on them as a juggling *garçon* — the whole picture begins to come into focus. And the rich years of 1930s horse-racing (with full equestrian chorus line), wartime flourishes of top-Nazi underwear (in the "Siegfried Line"), and post-war triumph over Val Parnell (who, Bud alleges, takes girls out only when accompanied with a young man and a pair of jump-leads), form a smooth series of interconnected separate turns.

To the show's great good fortune, there are enough of the old team still spry enough to pick up their old routines and show the youngsters exactly what used to go on. These include irresistably funny men like Joe Black, with his saw-mill voice and rose bud lips, the amazingly rubber-faced Tommy Godfrey, and Monsewer Gray's splendid lookalike brother Billy.

These are on hand from the start, handing out dirty postcards (painted with mud) and bullying the house to settle down.

Irving Wardle

Opera

The Magic Flute

Royal Academy of Music

Dame Eva Turner returned to her alma mater to receive, as a member of the audience, a most delightful birthday present, the Royal Academy's warm-hearted, light-filled student performance of *The Magic Flute*.

If Nicholas Hytner's production allowed for scarcely a breath of fear, a glimpse of true darkness or danger, trial or magic, it enchanted increasingly in its own cunningly original way. Earthily humane, yet never earthbound, with Papageno and Sarastro's slaves as bluff northern lads, its strong comic energy was skilfully controlled, bouncing out of Andrew Porter's new, winsome, nursery-rhyming translation. No less lithe and easeful was Nicholas Cleobury's direction of the small chamber orchestra, bright, transparent and in almost unfailing lilting rapport with the stage.

It was the confident, finely judged dramatic and musical pacing, the polish of ensemble and chorus, that held together so convincingly the daringly heterogeneous incident of this production. The central panel of Nicholas Ormerod's plain white set rose and fell to reveal a succession of toy theatre tableaux and characters: three white plaster Genie stepping from a rococo frame; a bookish temple of enlightened classical wisdom, with a genial, donnish Sarastro in Lawrence Wallington; and, rather less successful, three portly ladies, hamming along in 1940s evening dress.

Papagena as cockney tea lady complete with urn was nicely mated to Geoffrey Dolton's irresistable, bewildered Papageno. Both he and Peter Bronder as Tamino sung with bold, resonant ardour and a stamina that augurs well for three more performances (tonight, Monday and Tuesday) with no cast change. I feared more for the lasting power of Susan Bullock's brave, but frail Queen of the Night and Shirley Pilgrim's demure Pamina, though they too, gave fresh, consistent and musically sensitive characterizations.

Hilary Finch

Royal Ballet

Sadler's Wells

The two revivals presented by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet both exemplify styles of dancing which are not often attempted today. Walter Gore's *Confessional*, created in 1941, is unusual in two respects. It takes as its basis a poem by Robert Browning (rantingly declaimed, I am afraid, by Mary Miller), and in adding a visual equivalent to the spoken word, Gore built his choreography more from mime gestures than conventional dance steps.

The dance thus becomes almost a literary equivalent of the "music visualizations" of an earlier period. I can think of no other ballet quite like it, the nearest approach being Gore's own later staging of Monteverdi's *Il Combatimento*, and it is surprising how well he managed in each case to convert what could have been a pedestrian transliteration into a limited but genuine dance.

Confessional is mainly a solo, with only a brief entry for a man who overwhelms the girl in a duet that is unexpectedly erotic for the period of its creation. Carl Myers is excellent in that. Marion Tait does not project so vivid a character as the work's only previous interpreter, Sally Gilmour, but she brings an intentness and seriousness to the part which make her performance convincing.

The pas de six from *La Vivandière* is almost a century older than *Confessional*. It was a showpiece added to one of his own ballets (but based on a earlier, smaller number by another choreographer) by Arthur Saint-Léon to show the brilliant skill of Fanny Cerrito and himself. The revival puts paid to any beliefs that dance technique was much simpler in those days, or that male dancers always took a subordinate position.

Indeed, Roland Price's dancing in the man's role has been the outstanding success of the production. The series of *tours en l'air* ending his solo (four single, four double, alternately right and left) are not quite immaculate, but happily spirited, and he tackles zestfully the high *entrechats* and the cabrioles.

The four subsidiary women, who accompany the principals and have some prettily light-hearted entries of their own, have danced more joyfully at each successive performance. Only the ballerina part is, so far, not quite glittering enough. Margaret Barbieri, dancing the premiere with an injured foot, showed a feeling for the period style but lacked force and finish in her solos. Sherilyn Kennedy subsequently brought a deliciously crisp brightness to the steps, but too modern a manner. Once they really work into it, this piece will be a winner.

John Percival

A taxpayer's guide to Trident's true cost



By David Greenwood

The Cabinet will soon be asked to approve, and Parliament to endorse, a decision to spend around £8,000m (at today's prices) on a new strategic nuclear force.

When the Government first explored the options for replacing the aging Polaris submarines it concluded that, of the alternatives available, the most sensible course was to acquire Trident missiles from the United States, develop a British warhead to put on them and construct a new class of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) to put them in.

A deal was done with President Carter on the missile purchase. Preliminary work was set in hand on the warhead and on the design of the new SSBNs. The cost was put at up to £5,000m, at July 1980 prices and exchange rates, for a four-boat force.

There are several reasons why the price has leapt to £8,000m. First, the Reagan Administration intends to halt production of the missile which Britain had planned to buy — the Trident I (or C-4) system — and is pushing ahead with development of a bigger, longer-range, more potent weapon, the Trident II (or D-5).

Secondly, the SSBNs which Britain will have to build for the longer and fatter rockets will themselves have to be longer and fatter. Therefore they will be dearer.

Thirdly, the warhead to go with the more complex Trident II or D-5 delivery vehicle will almost certainly be a more complicated one than the original Trident I or C-4 missile would have needed. Thus higher cost, and a higher risk of cost escalation, enter the reckoning here as well.

A final reason why the bill for a new strategic nuclear force has gone up is that, since the original costing was done in mid-1980, prices in general have risen and the sterling-dollar exchange rate has moved unfavourably, from the point of view of buying from the United States.

The Government is making a determined effort to head off opposition to its intended £8,000m acquisition. It is preparing both a restatement of the case for Trident, reiterating the arguments for a submarine-launched ballistic missile follow-on to the Polaris force, and its own explanation of the reasons for the jump in price from the £5,000m which has always been cited up to now. Presumably these will accompany the official announcement of its decision, which at the most can only be a couple of weeks away.

POLARIS: 1967-1995
Submarines: 4
Missiles: 64
Warheads: 192
Range: 2,500 miles

In the meantime a preparatory campaign has begun, the purpose of which seems to be to persuade popular opinion that £8,000m is not an inordinately large amount, that it is certainly not a lot to spend on a major weapons programme, and that the acquisition can be funded without detriment to the rest of the defence effort.

Going further, the most recent Government pronouncements have suggested that the United States might be prepared to let Britain have the missiles at a bargain price. And hints have been dropped that a purchase could open the door for British firms to participate in the multi-billion dollar programme for the Americans' own Trident force. All in all, it is beginning to sound too good to be true.

In fact what is happening is quite straightforward. Minds have been made up. The emphasis in official utterances now is on making the Trident pill palatable, by judicious sugar-coating.

Putting it another way, the plea is that the proposed procurement be seen in "proper perspective". That means looked at as the powers-that-be would prefer it to be viewed, from the most favourable angles, which are those from which the expenditure envisaged does not loom large and from which the whole deal can indeed appear attractive.

Thus it is impossible to take exception to what is being said, for instance, about the scale of the expense and about the potential employment benefit. From other standpoints, though, the proposition does look different; and for ministers to pretend otherwise is somewhat disingenuous.

Take the line that the aggregate expenditure of £8,000m spread over 15-20 years will absorb, on average, only 3 per cent of the defence budget. That may be true. But there are other ways of looking at the outlay. Its incidence will be uneven. In the later 1980s the programme will need around £750m annually, or 6 per cent of the overall budget, if the latter is the chosen benchmark.

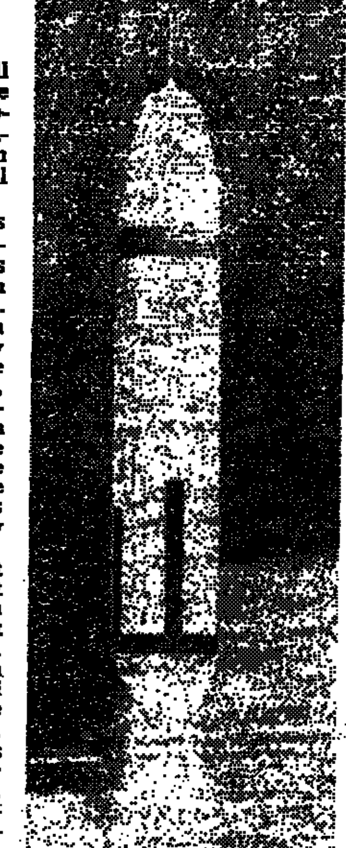
However, at least 55 per cent of all defence spending goes on pay and pensions, boots and buildings. So the sums needed for Trident will soak up 12-15 per cent of the money for research, development and production expenditure; and perhaps as much as 20 per cent of the capital budget, strictly defined.

Big capital programmes which absorb high proportions of any one year's money are not unusual in defence budgeting, of course. To underscore this point, a favourite ministerial ploy lately has been to cite the Tornado aircraft project, which represents an investment of more than £10,000m all told and is taking huge bites of the equipment at the moment. By comparison the Trident programme looks almost modest and certainly manageable.

In this connexion, what has to be remembered is that for the sums being spent on Tornado the country will get nearly 400 combat aircraft. Together with a few dozen Harrier jump-jets, these will provide virtually the entire front line for the RAF in Germany in the 1990s plus the interceptors required for Britain's own air defence. Keeping a sense of proportion about vast expenditures ought also to mean noting facts like that.

Where the Government is being most disingenuous, however, is in meeting the argument that earmarking £8,000m for the Trident acquisition entails no degradation of conventional, i.e., non-nuclear, defence capabilities. The official riposte to this challenge is that over the next several years more rather than less is to be spent on new warships, armoured fighting vehicles and planes such as the Tornado, together with weapons and ammunition for them.

That may be true, but it is not the whole truth. For one thing provision for Trident has already been incorporated in the budget projections for the rest of the 1980s and early 1990s, and previously-entered funding for the replacement, modernisation and upkeep of conventional forces has already been expunged to make room for it.



TRIDENT D5: 1995-2020
Submarines: 4
Missiles: 64
Warheads: 640
Range: 6,000 miles

Moreover, it is self-evident that if Britain can allot £15-18,000m a year to defence through the rest of this decade (which is what ministers are telling our allies) then some significant conventional force improvements could be had for the money that will be spent on Trident. Each chief of staff has his list, and would no doubt be delighted if asked to bring it out.

What, finally, of the most recent exercise in sugar-coating which has been undertaken, based on intimations that the Americans may sell their missiles to us at advantageous terms?

Three observations must be made:

- Contrary to popular myth, you should *always* look gift-horses in the mouth. The notion that the United States may exact only a small percentage levy as a contribution to research and development expenses, for example, may not be quite what it appears to be. A small proportion of an unknown quantity is not an obvious bargain, especially given the known propensity of weapons development costs to escalate as time goes by.
- Even if British firms do get a chance to bid for business on the American missile programme, the chances of their getting much cannot be rated highly. Indeed it is inconceivable that the United States Administration, still less Congress, would allow foreign manufacturers a major role in a key strategic weapons acquisition.
- Even if the Americans do come through with a bargain basement price plus British participation in the programme, it should be remembered that the missile element in the Trident bill may be no more than one quarter of the whole. The rest is money for expenditure in Britain on a bigger submarine than anyone here has built before and on a warhead which takes the weapons developers too into unknown territory.

To conclude. Ministers have evidently, and appropriately, thought hard and long over the past few weeks about their nuclear policy options. But Mrs Thatcher is a determined lady. She means to stick to her missiles, even though their cost has risen and the new models on offer are more lavish than the old.

No worthwhile interest is served, however, by attempts to make out that the price is less than it really is. When what is intended is made known formally, in the next day or two, the proposition should be looked at from every angle and not just the way the Government presents it.

The author is Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University.

Jail sentences: are politicians the best judges?

Judges, like the police, have increasingly become involved in controversy. They have aroused left-wing wrath over the decision that the Greater London Council's cheap fares policy was wrongly conceived and *a rate subsidy for* it illegal.

The Norwich housing case has also shown how the courts are being sucked into arbitration on political issues: last month the Court of Appeal endorsed the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to take over houses and flats owned by the Labour-controlled city council to speed their sale to tenants. Lord Denning said: "The council showed too little concern for the rights of the tenants".

For J. A. G. Griffith, Professor of Public Law at the London School of Economics, the involvement of the courts in political issues reinforces the thesis he put forward in *The Politics of the Judiciary*. In a preface to a new revised edition (Fontana Paperbacks), he writes: "Our judiciary cannot, under our system, act neutrally but must act politically".

Professor Griffith writes: "It is demonstrable that on every major social issue which has come before the courts during the last 30 years — concerning industrial relations, political protest, race relations, governmental secrecy, police powers, moral behaviour — the judges have supported the conventional, established and settled interests.

"And they have reacted strongly against challenges to those interests. This *conservatism* does not necessarily follow the day-to-day political policies currently associated with the party of that name. But it is a political philosophy nonetheless."

The most serious and persistent clash between the courts and the politicians comes in an area in which at first sight there ought to be common ground — the sentencing of convicted offenders. This arises because the Government does not have the money to provide enough places for the criminals sentenced to prison by the courts.

The sudden rise in the prison population since December, coupled with a need to keep prisoners as an emergency in police station cells which were not designed to take them, has brought the issue of judicial independence to a head.

During the committee stage of the Criminal Justice Bill on Thursday, Labour MPs accused the Government of departing from its original policy of automatic parole for shorter sentence prisoners because of pressure from the judiciary.

Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and a former junior minister at the Home Office, said that Lord Justice Lawton, a senior judge in the Court of Appeal, had "blown the gaff" when he had spoken of a meeting of the appeal court judges with the Lord Chief Justice and indicated "how they had voted him slowly down".

Mr Lyon went on: "Five or six people in England decided that a proposal which was widely canvassed, supported by a considerable section of this House, certainly by the Home Office, and was the policy of the Home Secretary, should not be carried".

The judiciary had intimated, he said, that if there was automatic parole for shorter-term prisoners who had served one-third of their sentences, judges would increase sentences accordingly.

Be that as it may, the MPs agreed, instead, to new powers for judges and magistrates to suspend part of a prison sentence.

The row leaves an important question which goes to the heart of the constitution: should Parliament act to limit more directly the discretion of the judiciary in imposing sentences when the public interest is involved?

The answer is given unequivocally in *The Future of Sentencing*, published last week by the influential Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University. In it, Andrew Ashworth, editor of *The Criminal Law Review*, says: "The time has surely come to dismantle the barriers between penal policy and sentencing policy: both should equally be the concern of the government".

He acknowledges the strength of the taboo against such intervention. The taboo insists that the development of sentencing policy be left to the wisdom of the courts under the guidance of the Court of Appeal.

The principle which has been enunciated on countless occasions, was accepted by the Commons Expenditure Committee when it said: "The starting point of our discussion must be recognition of the constitutional position of the judiciary as independent of the executive arm of the government and the legislature. This means that it would not be appropriate for the Home Office to tell the judges what to do, even if the result of the judicial activity were to threaten the breakdown of the prison system."

Yet a need is seen for sentencing reform. No fewer than five official reports in the last few years have called for change, not least to ensure shorter sentences for run of the mill offenders.

Arguing that there is in fact no constitutional barrier to legislative intervention in sentencing, Dr Ashworth says the legislature might enunciate certain general principles (as has already been done in the case of drunken driving) and leave the courts to apply them in individual cases.

The legislature could determine how much an offender's previous record should affect length of sentence. And there might be provisions to help determine the extent to which sentences should be based on the harm actually done by an offender as distinct from the amount of harm he intended.

In some respects the Court of Appeal provides a model for possible action of a similar nature by the legislature. In one of his judgments, Lord Justice Lawton set out the various factors which might make an offence of unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 more or less serious. Dr Ashworth says: "There seems little reason why the same course should not be adopted by the legislature, if it were thought that the gradations developed by the courts should be altered".

Once the taboo had been exorcised, he says, the work of formulating the elements of an official sentencing policy — "without which an official penal policy can be reduced to mere puff" — can begin. The task of formulating aspects of sentencing policy should in the first instance go to a committee or commission. Sentencing policy ought to be a matter for Parliament.

But Dr Ashworth concludes: "Recent experience has shown that to declare a particular penal policy without taking steps to ensure that the sentencing policy of the courts accords with that penal policy is likely to lead to little change".

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Papandreou, finding Greece a tricky ship to steer

Mario Modiano assesses Greek prospects four months after the Socialists took over

Athens

The brand of socialism that Mr Andreas Papandreou envisages for Greece differs both from social democracy which, in his view, simply aspires to give the existing system a cosmetic facelift, and from East block socialism which bogs down under a centralized bureaucracy.

Addressing officials of his Pasok party as "comrades", he said recently: "Ours is the third road to socialism. We are trying to restructure society through democratic processes". He hopes, in fact, to make this third-road socialism a model for other countries in Europe and Latin America.

But before his formula, based on drastic decentralization and popular participation, can be exported, it must be shown to work at home. The Prime Minister seems determined to hasten slowly and has drawn a line between what the Government finds feasible and what Pasok considers desirable.

Above all, Mr Papandreou is trying to avoid a collision course with the powers-that-be — what he calls the economic oligarchy, the military, President Karamanlis, and the Americans. Priority is being given to consolidating his power.

Some years ago, while in opposition, he graphically illustrated these tactics. He said in an interview: "A ship setting out of Piraeus for Marseilles does not head for its destination on a beeline. Her captain changes course, taking advantage of the sea, the winds and visibility."

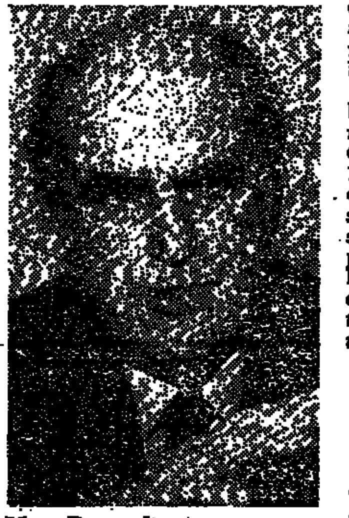
The Government's ship, four and a half months after setting sail, is definitely off-course. But even if, occasionally, the charts get blurred, there is no mistaking the destination.

The aim is to conquer the centres of government power and make the process of change irreversible: The civil service is being purged, top jobs in state enterprises are assigned to party men, unions and farmer cooperatives are under siege, and provincial government is being reshaped.

At the same time the armed forces have been mollified by a largely untraumatic change of leadership coupled with a generous, index-linked housing allowance that has put the officers two rungs higher in the civil service pay scales.

Where Mr Papandreou has chosen to follow the feasible rather than the desirable is in the economy and foreign affairs. The economy is the Government's main challenge. Having inherited empty coffers, a 25 per cent inflation rate and stagnant production, it is making an incongruous effort to stick to its socialist teaching while urging increased private investment.

How can this process be set in motion when hefty wage increases (36 to 42 per cent) have already drastically eroded profitability and the Greek businessman is still wondering about the nature of the Government's plan to "socialize" big industry.



Mr Papandreou: a vast reserve of goodwill.

Mr Papandreou said recently: "we are not dogmatic. We never used the word 'nationalization'. What we mean is that private initiative has the leading role, but big enterprises will be placed under social control, without taking them over".

What the Government appears to have in mind is something akin to West Germany's *Aufsichtsräte* councils with worker and state participation that try to keep the board decisions of big industry in line with government policy.

The powers of these councils have yet to be defined and the new law on investment incentives has not yet been produced.

Even when all this has been sorted out, the uncertainty is likely to persist: the Government has singled out 1982 as a freak year for the economy. It is in 1983, it says, that the first truly socialist orientated five-year plan will be launched. It is hard to see how private enterprise will be lured into the game before it knows all the rules.

Deterring any economic experiment that could upset western bankers is the Government's need for up to £1,500m this year to cover the deficit on the country's external account. After the failure of Mr Papandreou's overtures to the Arabs to secure an avalanche of petrodollars, it must rely entirely on western loans.

These economic constraints have already caused deviations from Pasok's desirable course. At the same time, the Greek obsession with Turkey's presumed aggressiveness seems to be deflecting the Government from radical changes in foreign policy.

If Mr Papandreou's Government has not yet pulled Greece out of Nato and the EEC, nor closed the American military bases and nuclear stockpiles, this is mainly because it has had to come to terms with the fact that Greece's security relies completely on the West, whether for arms, diplomatic support, or political comfort.

Hence its demand to Nato and the Americans to guarantee the inviolability of its borders with Turkey as a condition for remaining in the alliance; and its call to the Americans for a balanced supply of arms to Greece and Turkey as the price for letting their bases stay.

Pasok's anti-EEC battlecries have a somewhat hollow echo today while the Government is seeking to obtain a more favourable status within the Community — which also affords it a greater sense of political security.

All these departures from orthodox Pasok teaching are being indulged in behind a flurry of verbal sabre-rattling, of flamboyant openings to the Arabs and the Soviet block, as well as a systematic flouting of western concensus — but were mainly over such secondary issues for Greece as sanctions over Poland and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Such extravaganzas help mitigate the disillusionment of impatient Pasok supporters who always thought the party was above compromises of expediency.

These accommodations will have to continue as long as Greece is not rich enough to diversify its sources of arms supplies or to develop a substantial arms industry that would end its dependence on the Americans.

The Government is certainly working hard in this direction, but it needs time. The paradox is that instead of lessening this dependence by trying to make a deal with Turkey, it has stiffened its attitude towards Ankara both on Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean.

For the time being Mr Papandreou appears to be steering a cautious course between the pressures from the left for greater iconoclasm and the evident concern of the right over the take-over of the state machine by the party and the acrobatics in foreign affairs.

But for all these contradictions and a mood of disillusionment, Mr Papandreou can still count on a vast reserve of tolerance, even goodwill, that extends beyond the 48 per cent of the electorate which voted for him — whether because of the pristine nationalism that is diffused through his foreign policy, or because some of the social reforms he advocates were long overdue.

Even those who disagree with Mr Papandreou's claim that his Government offers Greece its "last democratic chance" will concede that the defeated Conservatives have yet to learn much about their new role in the opposition before they win back the disgruntled — the *kopsoherides*, as the Greeks call those Pasok voters who are supposed to have cut off their voting hand in repentance.

THE TIMES DIARY

Mrs Thatcher relives her Sahara fears

Margaret Thatcher was in tears last night recalling her fears for her son Mark while he was lost on the Trans-Sahara car rally. In an extraordinarily frank interview with BBC presenter Pete Murray on his late night show on Radio 2, Mrs Thatcher said: "I was very frightened that Mark and his team might have had an accident and be somewhere where nobody could find them. If he was lost, the Sahara is not the best place to be.

"Your life flashes before you and you really stand on the brink, then, you think the worst and you think, 'if only it's all right I don't think I'll have any worries personally, if only it's all right'."

Mrs Thatcher said she had to rely on the press and radio for news — including the fact that the first reports that Mark had been found were not true.

She realized then that all the little things people worried about really were not worth it. "As the poet said," she confided, "one clear morn is boon enough for being born', and so it is."

Private eyeful

My office is in the Murdoch Building on Grays Inn Road in the Clerkenwell section of London. On Sundays it has the restful atmosphere of a funeral chapel and something the same smell. I went up to see what mail there was. The room was empty of everything but one filing cabinet and a carpet that was just something on the floor. On the carpet was a piece of paper. I leant down and picked it up.

It was a letter posted in Puebla, Mexico on February 27. The scrawl on the bottom said it came from Edward S Sirbaugh. It told me the story.

For 10 years this Sirbaugh has been looking for a long lost picture. Ten years he has been digging hard, and coming up with fists-full of air. The picture had to be rare. It is a portrait of an ordinary looking jasper by one Alvaro Guevara, called "Chile" because that was where he came from. This Chile was kind of careless, always leaving paintings behind, losing them, or burning them in backyards.

The man in the picture Sirbaugh wants found is a nice enough fellow in an ingenious sort of way, but kind of tough. They had the meat wagon following him around to follow up on the corpses he created. "Choke-a-Chapter" Chandler they called him.

In the picture Chandler is standing very straight before an open window. He wears white gloves, for medical reasons says Sirbaugh. Maybe he had dirty fingernails. There he is — a shop-soiled Galahad. Behind him Los Angeles, a hard-boiled place with ugly homes and no style. Beyond that the cool blue sweep of the Pacific.

Sirbaugh thinks I am a real dick and not just any shamus. This picture has been missing 30 years. He would like me to find it. I patted my filing cabinet. "Brother", I said, "you and me both."



The 1982 Michelin guide to France will sadly disappoint Richard Binns, author of French Leave *and* France à la Carte. *Seven weeks ago Binns wrote in* The Sunday Times Magazine *about six restaurants he tipped to win two stars, and three "who can be expected to win their third stars this year."*

Alas, PHS can reveal that when the new Michelin goes on sale next week it will be found that there are no new three star restaurants, and that only one of Binn's selections (the Moulin du Roc at Champagnac de Belair near Brantôme) is among the seven promoted to two stars.

There are six new one stars in Paris, but the main feature is restaurants all over France who are shedding stars like the Perseids. Among those to see theirs fall are the Carlton at Cannes and the Grill de l'Hôtel de Paris, Monte Carlo.

Mixed diets

My note last Monday about the rapacious appetites of some patients in British hospitals reminded Gwendoline Nutman of some cuttings from *The Times* which she has treasured for 50 years.

They are a report from our Trieste correspondent and a fourth leader concerning an Italian labourer who swallowed 15 pencils, five fountain pens, four penknives, 13 ordinary keys, one large door key, a screw, a sardine tin opener, a safety razor holder, two needles, a piece of glass, four 2 lire coins, one 50 centesimi coin and a key chain.

Our leader writer noted that this feat did not entitle him to claim for Italy the blue riband in hardware swallowing, as that had been won for America two years previously by a young woman appropriately named Wolf. After working a week in a Manhattan store she yielded to the surgeon's skill a total af 1,203 items consumed in the course of her duties. They included a collapsible coathanger and 728 tacks. Wolf said she supposed she had done it to be funny.

Wagner's overture to Die Meistersinger *was the first music to be played at the new Barbican Centre. To those who thought that this was a gesture of thanks to the Germans for clearing the site, PHS is obliged to offer a more factual explanation. The true reason was that it was also the first piece performed by the London Symphony Orchestra when founded in 1904.*

Gore, gorier

Ken Livingstone's men are about to paint the town red. Surprisingly scant attention has been paid to a decision last week by the GLC's transport committee to spend £200,000 painting 7½ miles of bus lane in inner London the GLC leader's favourite colour.

Streets affected include Brompton Road, Kensington High Street, Baker Street, High Holborn, Kingsway, Kensington Gore and the Albert Embankment. Work will start within a few weeks. Eventually it is intended that the majority of the 150 permanent bus lanes throughout London shall be similarly rouged.

Paul Moore, the GLC transport committee vice-chairman, said the scheme should ease the way for buses as "drivers will be able to see at a glance that they have strayed into a bus lane." It is part of the GLC's thinking, of course, that red is the colour of warning.

Unwritten story

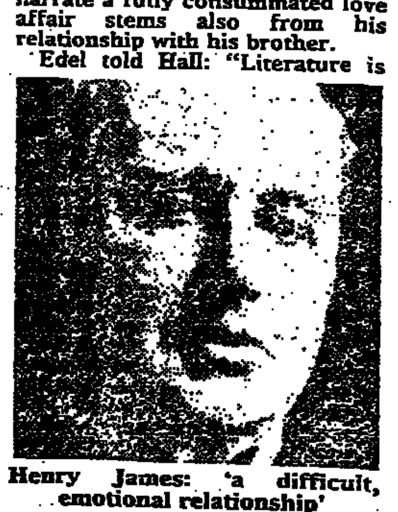
The novelist and playwright Henry James and his philosopher brother William are on the cover of the current issue of the fortnightly *Gay News*. They are there to announce a scholarly piece in which the American writer, Richard Hall, argues that the brothers present a strange case of homosexual incest.

It is a theory Hall has been encouraged to publish by Professor Leon Edel, who has spent half a century studying Henry James, editing his letters and writing and revising his biography. Edel says it is quite clear that Henry James did have a singular attachment to his "ideal elder brother", and accepts the chain of evidence Hall presented to him as "convincing."

Edel finds the word "incest" confusing as applied to males within a family, and considers "homosexual emotion" more precise. He admits the subject has been neglected and is only implicit in his volumes of biography. "If I were writing these volumes today I would indeed make much more of this."

Hall, contributing books editor of *The Advocate*, an American homosexual news magazine, claims that Henry James's "difficult, emotional and probably incestuous relationship with his brother William" accounted for his sexual inactivity in maturity; that William's marriage, which Henry regarded as the emotional equivalent of a divorce between them, marked an artistic turning point for the writer who "maintained a core of the female identity William had created for him" in his fictional heroines; and that Henry's inability to narrate a fully consummated love affair stems also from his relationship with his brother.

Edel told Hall: "Literature is filled with this kind of material . . . if you opened it up it will be a great contribution." It was Henry James himself who started a short story: "Never say you know the last word about any human heart."



Henry James: 'a difficult, emotional relationship'

Mystery tour

Discovering that the houses in her home village were individually postcoded, Charlotte Glascock tried sending a letter to her parents addressed only with the code. The letter went to the right county, but was sent to five towns with completely different postcodes before being returned by a bewildered Post Office. The envelope had been franked with the words: "Remember to use the post-code".

Quiz answers

1. Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, wore a St David's Day daffodil when apologizing to Alec Jones, MP, for suggesting that he might have been drinking.
2. Company directors, in the 12 months to September 1981, according to a Charterhouse Group survey.
3. In South Africa. Boycott appeared as Ranjitsinjhi and Emburey as a KKK man at the cricketers' fancy dress Christmas party in India.
4. Dylan Thomas, whose memorial plaque in Poets' Corner is beside that of George Eliot.
5. The Barbican Centre, which the Queen called another wonder of the world, was opened with a firework display.

PHS



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TRIDENT'S FOURTH DIMENSION

The Cabinet will very shortly be asked to approve a recommendation from the Defence Secretary, Mr John Nott, that Britain should buy the Trident D-5 nuclear ballistic missile to maintain Britain's independent nuclear deterrent into the twenty-first century. This is a profoundly important decision.

The D-5 missile, which President Reagan has decided will be introduced in the early 1990s, is significantly different from the Trident C-4 which Britain had already decided to buy but which will not now be made in the United States after 1984. It has nearly double the range, meaning that submarines carrying it have a bigger area of the world's water in which to hide. It is more accurate. It will have up to 14 warheads by comparison with the eight in the C-4 and three in Polaris. It requires, therefore, a much bigger submarine, as large as 18,750 tons displacement by comparison with the submarines of 10-12,000 ton displacement required to carry C-4. So naturally the D-5 is more expensive. The current guesses, whose implications are discussed in an article on the facing page, are that over 15 years Britain will have to spend at least £7-8 billion in acquiring the missile, building four submarines, manufacturing the warheads, and supporting the Trident force.

But a decision on D-5 does more than merely inflate the moral, military and economic arguments about Britain's independent nuclear deterrent. It adds a fourth dimension, and this lies in the unique political vulnerability of a choice for D-5 when it is made by a Government in mid-term in the absence of anything approaching a political consensus on what, if anything, should succeed Britain's Polaris-Chevaline.

Eight postwar Governments have maintained the British deterrent with at least acquiescence from the official Opposition. The Harold Wilson who opposed Sir Alec Douglas-Home on the issue in the 1964 election campaign was the same Mr Wilson who pushed through the secret Chevaline warhead programme in the mid 1970s. But today Labour threatens to scrap all nuclear weapons in a gesture of woolly unilateralism, and neither the Social Democrats nor Liberals favour Trident and certainly not Trident D-5. There is more than the makings of an expensive muddle here. There is a threat to the continuity of fundamental defence policy and Britain's security into the next century.

The Times supported the Government's original decision to buy Trident C-4 on many grounds. There seems to us no piety in sheltering behind an American bomb, no common prudence in presuming on American protection for the next 40 years in all sorts of unimaginable circumstances, and no wisdom in giving up the deterrent without any trade off from the Soviet Union. The arguments for a submarine-based missile are overwhelming and the cost of C-4, though high, is no greater than that of 200 tanks. The Soviet Union with 50,000 tanks is not going to be deterred by our adding to our 650 with another 200 or so. The cruise missile, which is canvassed as an alternative, is not a strategic weapon and Polaris — Cheveline option is vulnerable to developments in Soviet defensive systems.

The Trident is arguably a bigger deterrent than we need but again it is a very serious prospect to take the risk that at some future date we might be faced with the extinction of these islands when in return we might only be able to threaten a few cities. The prospect is horrible, of course, but that is the strategy of deterrence and it has kept the peace for nearly 40 years.

Most of these arguments support D-5 as well as C-4, but the case has to be made for it and it is crucially in the national interest that it wins wide support. It has to be demonstrated that continuing with C-4 will in the end cost us not less but more money because we would be supporting a unique system. The argument that we benefit by what is called commonality with the Americans is persuasive: Our Chevaline programme originally estimated at £250 million has ended up costing us a billion or more.

But the evidence for D-5 in terms of economics will have to be more than anecdotal. And the costs have to be clearly spelled out. Our record in building our own submarines is good and the American record on building missile systems on time and on cost is good. But we must have a bargain basement price with as few percentage costs as it is possible to negotiate.

If the case for D-5 on cost can be proved — and it will be proved if it does emerge as only 3 per cent of our defence budget or 6 per cent of our equipment budget — then the ground shifts. Choosing C-4 spends money a lot sooner than D-5. By the time of the next election only £75 million will have been spent on D-5. And here is the heart of the political dilemma. A new government would find it hard to escape the C-4 commitment and justify wasting the many millions more that would have been spent on C-4. But a new Government might well be tempted to write off or fudge £75 million on an as yet unbuilt D-5 system. To go for C-4 new on these grounds is political defeatism and it is economically questionable. This is why the Government must try to enlarge the political base for its militarily sensible choice of D-5. It will never win the unilateralist left but it must win the hard centre. A fait accompli reduces the hopes for that. Mrs Thatcher may in the end have to go it alone politically but she would be well advised to issue a full defence summary on Trident at the earliest opportunity so that there is at least a chance of an emerging consensus on an issue fundamental to the generation to come.

David Wood

The Budget: still a topping occasion

Economists and economics commentators seldom tell us nowadays that Budget days should be properly reckoned a pathetic fallacy or a piece of mummery staged annually merely to entertain a rabble excluded by their innumeracy from the great mystery of economic management. This year, in fact, we arrive at D-Days minus one without any mention of the argument at all.

Cabinet ministers, backbench specialists in M1 and M3, academics, commentators, TUC, CBI, and rival party spokesmen are agog for the moment when the Chancellor opens the last Budget but one before the next general election and either saves his party's bacon or cooks its goose. By general consent, Budget day is once again a big national occasion, a magnificent opening night, the Grand National, or the Euro Song Contest. The only question remaining is whether Sir Geoffrey Howe will break a lifetime's habit and, showing himself a positive Olivier of the Treasury, rise to it.

Once, of course, there was something in the argument that Budget days were non-occasions that perhaps did more to mislead than to guide. Nobody could expound it with more brilliance and pith than Peter Jay, our admired old colleague at Printing House Square and once a treasury high flyer. It was a time when no Budget could live out a year when Chancellors were bringing in supplementary amending budgets to the House of Commons in July, before their spring Budget had reached Royal Assent as a Finance Act; and then bringing in another supplementary in the autumn. Second-thought budgets became ten a penny, not least under Mr Healey.

Yet at Westminster the spring Budget day has always kept its special place. The late Sir Gerald Nabarro, more a showman than a Commons traditionalist, was (I think) the last backbencher to observe the Victorian custom of appearing in the House for the occasion wearing top hat and morning coat, with a fine flowering of cravat. Nevertheless, even in less formal or sloppier days, everybody in the chamber and in the crowded galleries treated Budget day with a special Gladstonian awe, because they felt themselves to be in top hat circumstances. In a sense they still do, beneath the casual clothes. At the least, it is always a government showpiece.

Chancellors of the Exchequer have always taken the chance to act it up to catch the atmosphere. "Rab" Butler may be taken as an example. William Armstrong, one of the Treasury's Budget team, once told me that he and his colleagues stood appalled to see "Rab" at his desk slicing their exquisitely balanced speech into strips and them pasting down the strips into a different order, fracturing the Treasury's sense of logic. The civil servants protested. "What you don't know and I do," Butler said in effect, "is that the House of Commons on Budget day has a logic that is not Treasury logic." Let civil servants stick to their business and he, as politician, would stick to his. Every Budget has a "Rab" — that is, political — element in it.

Reggie Maudling, as Chancellor, characteristically broke with a hallowed tradition. On the pretext that a Chancellor, rising soon after 3.30 pm, must say nothing to influence the City while it works, a Budget speech has usually left fiscal changes to the very end. Maudling, who always had a robust mind of his own, decided to make his Budget speech according to his own sense of logic; and no Budget speech in my time has been delivered with a more off-hand mastery, almost with an appearance of a string of throwaway lines.

Some post-war Chancellors have been considerable stylists, actors, or men of marked character. For lucid presentation and skills of advocacy it would be hard to match Sir Stafford Cripps; and Hugh Gaitskell, who followed him, showed the first certain signs of the strengths that would bring him to his party's leadership. Butler, the complete politician, brought style and subtle nuances to everything he touched, and Harold Macmillan had a wonderful time teasing Labour with his introduction of premium bonds, which were damned as part of the Conservatives' casino society but still, after four Labour governments, soldier on.

In worsening times, Heathcoat Amory and Selwyn Lloyd lacked confidence, or perhaps personal authority; and Peter Thorneycroft failed when he resigned, rather unpolitically, over a third of the £150m of cuts the three Treasury ministers demanded.

For my part, looking down the arches of the years, I am impenitently a defender of Budget day as a national institution, or as part of the national theatre, and it is agreeable that nobody this spring (the timing as a rite surviving from a pastoral era, Nye Bevan used to say) wants to dismiss it as meaningless or irrelevant. The Budget may not be the Government's last word in 1982 on managing the economy, but year in and year out it continues to bring Parliament to its near best. It is, above all, what the House of Commons exists for, and in a free market I would swap a lot of academic economists for one Chancellor or even one backbench politician.

Ethnic education

From Mr Kenneth Reeves

Sir, I refer to the recent correspondence in your columns concerning the sale of an Ealing high school to the Church of England.

Prior to my appointment as head of the newly established Church of England comprehensive high school in Ealing, I served in three other Church of England secondary schools, in which there were pupils of different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, and all three schools were, at some stage, if not always, oversubscribed. The attraction of applying for the post of first Headteacher of the new Ealing Church of England High School was that it too reflected the environment it served.

The admissions policy, the only one the governors have ever had, was quite clearly stated in the letter sent out by the Ealing Education Office to parents making a choice of high school for September 1982: "The Governors of Twyford Church of England High School have agreed that application for admission to the school will be open to all children. In the event of over-subscription preference will be given to children of Anglican families and to children of other Christian parents. Other criteria for preference will be sibling relationships, special factors (medical and social) and ease of access."

I am certain that, should the school become oversubscribed, the governors would wish the school to continue to reflect to a considerable extent the multi-racial, multi-faith environment in which the school exists and that this would constitute one of the "social factors" in the special criteria for admission.

It has been my experience that parents representative of faiths other than Christianity often deliberately opt for a Church of England school, because they know that in such a school religion and worship will be taken seriously within an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance.

It is our policy at Twyford High School to nourish the faith of children from Christian homes, to encourage those with other religious beliefs and practices and to challenge those with no particular faith to explore the possibility of a spiritual dimension to life. Your readers may be interested to know that in addition to Christian acts of worship, a Diwali festival was held last term. Religious education in the school is concerned with Christianity and the other major religions of the world and with the moral and social issues within society that affect all of us, irrespective of cultural diversity.

I believe the new Church of England school in Ealing will, like the other church schools in which I have served, make a significant contribution towards fulfilling one of its declared aims, which is "to bring about greater understanding between people of different social backgrounds, ethnic origins and religious experience."

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH REEVES,
Headmaster,
Twyford Church of England High School,
Twyford Crescent,
Acton W3.
March 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Budget choices: the case for a 'significant' expansion

From Sir Ian Gilmour, MP for Chesham and Amersham (Conservative)

Sir, In his article "Sir Ian's cynical prescription for surrender" (March 6), my parliamentary colleague Stephen Hastings makes a number of unargued assertions: my proposals for the economy are "clearly designed as expedients ... to win general elections"; I believe "all that is necessary is to interpret the wishes of the electors and appear to follow them"; "it is not really economics which guide" me, etc, etc. According to Mr Hastings, I am "hiding" behind predictions of the Treasury model based on stupid assumptions which I have fed into it — "garbage in, garbage out", he says. Mr Hastings also suggests that I regard much of what has recently happened to the British economy as inevitable.

He is mistaken on every count.

I do not regard the recent unprecedented rate of decline in the British economy as at all inevitable. The policy I propose stems not from a cynical calculation about electoral prospects but from dismay at the consequences of the policies followed up till now and near-despair at the prospects for the country if they are not changed before long.

I made it clear in my article in *The Daily Telegraph* from which Mr Hastings quoted that the British people's attitude to the economy seemed to me to be right. Like you, Sir, in your two recent leading articles (February 25 and March 6) on the forthcoming Budget, Stephen Hastings did not think unemployment worthy of even a passing mention. The electors, in contrast, seem to believe according to the opinion polls that the present very high level of unemployment is unnecessary and intolerable. In this they are, I believe, wiser than either you or Mr Hastings.

But my view that with three million unemployed there should be a *significant but initially* moderate fiscal stimulus does not depend in any way on the Treasury model. I have only used that model to show that my *proposals would benefit output*, jobs and prices, even if the economy functions as the Treasury believes it does.

Contrary to Mr Hastings's belief, the extent to which people buy government stock when there is a budget deficit is not something which I fed into the Treasury model but something which that model predicts — based, let us hope, on a careful analysis of past experience.

I do indeed believe that the Government would not have to raise interest rates if a more expansionary fiscal policy caused public borrowing to be higher. The money supply would be higher than otherwise, but that would be the natural concomitant of there being more national income, the very thing I am trying to achieve.

The idea that inflation is determined by changes in the money supply can no longer be seriously defended. The rate of price increases is, I believe, determined by world commodity prices, by wage costs, and by the Government's own policy particularly on indirect taxation and the prices nationalized industries have to charge. This view is confirmed, not confuted as Mr Hastings would have us believe, by the 1973 experience. Does Stephen Hastings really believe that the 1974-5 inflation had nothing to do with the increase in the price of oil and other commodities, nor with the threshold scheme which by an extraordinary piece of ill luck magnified both the scale and the speed of the response of wages to those events?

The Treasury model gave what I *believe* to be the correct answer: that fiscal expansion based on cutting taxes on industry combined with lower interest rates would result in less *inflation not more, even though* the money supply was slightly increased.

Stephen Hastings does not seem to rely on any careful examination of the evidence. He bases his argument not on facts but on random allegations from *which he draws unwarranted* inferences, which are in turn supported by an improbable mixture of faith, hope and dubious history. If I may adopt his graphic phraseology, it is not a case with his views of "garbage in, garbage out", but of "garbage ahoy!"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
IAN GILMOUR,
House of Commons.
March 7.

From Lord Carr of Hadley

Sir, One of the most imaginative *measures now under discussion* to revitalise British industry as it climbs slowly out of recession must be the Government's new training initiative. A better trained, motivated and adaptable young-workforce can only help to improve industry's ability to compete, which, *it is* now generally agreed across the political spectrum, is at the heart of our current problems.

Rightly, in my view, the *employers' organisations have* given their wholehearted support to the initiative. The scheme has been described as a tremendous challenge to employers and one *which must have their support* if, as we hope, every young person in Britain eventually is to have the opportunity for proper preparation for work.

How are business and industry expected to give the full support which the scheme deserves when their profitability is so low and when there is so little sign of any real improvement? On present Government policies output will grow only slowly from a low *level, with GDP up by about 1 per* cent in 1982. How much value can be obtained from the better trained people we would all like to see when there isn't enough *activity in the economy* to employ them? Surely Government policies must be seen to be advanced in harness with a modest and sensible increase in business activity encouraged through the Budget and some of this benefit channelled into new training. A virtuous circle, as one might say?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CARR,
House of Lords.

From Mr J. H. Hooper

Sir, I have read the recent correspondence in *The Times* concerning the wish to cut income tax, and the urgent need to revive manufacturing industry.

I believe that there are many who have not yet been made aware of the plight of much of the engineering manufacturing base in this county, the survival of which is critical to the future *prosperity of the country*.

It is true that we would all like to see income tax reduced and this would obviously have some demand effect upon industry, but *this is not the priority*. The burdens which have weighed most heavily upon manufacturing industry have been the prolonged high interest rates, leading to heavy destocking and escalating manufacturing costs, together with the subsequent effect upon *the sterling exchange rate*.

It does not appear to be generally known that the gross effect of wage inflation and the strengthening of sterling against the Deutschemark, our principal European competitive currency, has been of the order of 25 per *cent over the past three years*, reducing dramatically the ability of United Kingdom manufacturers to compete in Europe — this at a time when many manufacturing plants are working at around 50 per cent of their capacity.

It is, therefore, iniquitous that, added to these burdens, there should be a tax on jobs, known as the National Insurance surcharge, as well as soaring *business rates* and *energy costs* which are out of line with our European competitors'. The Chancellor's priorities must be to remove the National Insurance surcharge, to reduce interest rates (even with some risk) with its knock-on effect on sterling exchange rates, and to bring energy costs into line with our competitors'.

Yours faithfully,
J. HARRY HOOPER,
Chairman and Managing Director,
Armstrong Equipment Limited,
Gibson Lane, Melton,
North Ferriby,
North Humberside.
February 24.

From Mr John Fingleton

Sir, In the early 1970s the price of oil rocketed. Result: enormous problems for the then Chancellor, and thus the nation's economy. In the early 1980s the price of oil — including, by now, our own — is tumbling. Result: enormous problems for the *Chancellor, and thus, apparently*, the nation's economy. What is the lesson to be learned, other than perhaps "plus ça change ..."?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FINGLETON,
96 Warnford Court,
29 Throgmorton Street, EC2.
March 3.

Arab use of oil weapon

From Sir John Wilton

Sir, Dr Kissinger complains, in the extract from his memoirs which you publish today (March 4) that "some of our allies were asking for *preferential treatment* from the Arabs for having *disavowed* our Middle East policy".

The immediate cause of the Arab use of the oil *embargo in* 1973 was the American decisions *to* airlift arms to Israel and vote her a $2 billion credit in the middle of the fighting. America's allies were not *consulted about* that decision; and they were left to devise what measures they could to protect their economies which at that time were far more vulnerable to the embargo *than* was the economy of the United States.

There cannot have been many occasions when a country's unilateral action caused *more far-reaching* damage to its allies than did that of the United States in October 1973. Indeed it was not one of the finer moments *of* allied relations.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WILTON,
Wilmere Lodge,
Middleton Stoney,
Oxfordshire.
March 4.

Lead in petrol

From Mr Brian Price

Sir, I write in response to *criticisms of my energy analysis* of lead in petrol, reported in *The Times* (February 27).

Associated Octel Limited state that extra crude oil requirement, at the refineries, of 430,000 tonnes relates to the transition from petrol containing 0.4 grammes of lead per litre to that containing 0.15 g/l. This is true and I used that figure, together with other industry data, to derive a gross figure of 1.02 *million tonnes of extra crude* required for the complete transition to lead-free fuel.

The net amount of extra crude required will be considerably less than this. As your correspondent rightly points out, the by-products of more severe refining do not simply disappear but can be used for other industrial purposes. Indeed, some of them can even be used as fuels in vehicles. The net extra crude *requirement works out at some* 260,000 tonnes — a figure considerably smaller than the energy savings possible from the use of lead free fuel.

The purpose of my study was to determine whether or not the energy savings traditionally attributed to leaded petrol were real. However, one wonders whether arguments about gaining or losing a few hundred thousand tonnes of oil are worth engaging *in* when the mental performance of so many of our children is at stake. Before this study was begun, Friends of the Earth believed that the expenditure of *this small amount of oil* was worth while, in public health terms. The results of this analysis completely vindicate our position that lead should not be added to petrol.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN PRICE, Pollution Consultant,
Friends of the Earth Limited,
9 Poland Street, W1.

Clergy's rewards

From the Reverend P. E. Nixon

Sir, Recent articles and letters in *The Times* may have given your readers the impression *that the* clergy are suffering from low morale and low pay. There is another opinion.

Jesus said "Blessed are you *poor*" (Luke 6:20). *I believe that* this is closer to the original words of our Lord than St. *Matthew's "Blessed are the poor* in spirit". If we take this seriously, it means that to give the clergy more pay would not advance the kingdom of God, and may *even* retard it. With my stipend and family income supplement I receive more money than many of my parishioners, and more than the supplementary benefit rates imply that I need. To have more money so as to be able to be more generous, might *sound* attractive, *but it would* generate an unhealthily paternalistic attitude in the clergy.

I know that this may sound naïve or self-righteous, but there are parishioners who have less than I, and who speak of the joys of creation; they consider the *lilies*, quite without affectation, and I find this quite humbling. There is a peace of God which passes understanding; but it is not to be purchased by asking for an increased income.

Yours sincerely,
PHILLIP NIXON,
Curate of St. Wilfrid's, Halton,
67 Morritt Drive,
Leeds.
March 1.

Copying the image

From Mr C. W. Hodgkinson

Sir, As to censorship, is it pertinent to compare Michael Winner (in a letter to you, Sir, published February 24) with Oscar Wilde (in "The Decay of Lying" published in *Intentions*, 1891)?

Michael Winner:
"To believe that if you cut dramatic reconstructions of unpleasant aspects of life from movies life will itself become sweeter and less violent is optimistic in the extreme."

Oscar Wilde:
"Life imitates art far more than art imitates life."

Surely *Wilde's* words apply even more to the arts of film and of TV reporting than to those he knew?

Yours faithfully,
C. W. HODGKINSON,
23 Grand Parade,
Leigh on Sea,
Essex.
February 24.

Animal experiments

From Lord Perry

Sir, The article by Richard North in your issue of February 16 ascribes to me a statement that is wholly misleading. In discussion with Mr North I said that a reformed Cruelty to Animals Act could arrange for the scrutiny by a statutory body of experiments *already performed*. I did not agree to the scrutiny in this way of "potential experiments", as the next statement ascribed to me clearly indicated.

I made it very clear to Mr North that there was no way of telling in advance which experiments would add to the sum of human knowledge and which could not, so that it would always be impossible to ban experiments in advance on the ground that they were useless. *The fact that* many (probably not as many as 99 per cent) turned out not to add significantly to the sum of human knowledge was an inevitable price of progress in research.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER PERRY,
Chairman of Council,
Research Defence Society,
The Open University,
PO Box 77,
Sherwood House, Sherwood Drive,
Bletchley, Milton Keynes.
February 22.

No-claim bonus

From Mr R. E. Hutt

Sir, In his letter (March 1), Mr Bishop complains about the loss of his no-claim bonus on his Motor Insurance premium. A suitcase had been stolen from his car, and he has been told that if the insurers pay, his no-claim bonus would be stopped. Quite right.

He goes on to say "I thought that loss of a bonus was to *penalize* the guilty party in an accident". No, not entirely, it is a no-claim bonus not a no-blame bonus. In any case trying to establish who is to blame in many *motor accidents is an impossible* problem when reading the reports of each motorist concerned. How they were in the same town at the same time is almost as difficult. Where, however, the circumstances of the accident, honestly admitted, show one driver to be unquestionably in the wrong, providing an undisputed right of recovery against him, the insurers would normally *allow the no-claim bonus*, and pay his claim in full.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. HUTT,
2 Grosvenor House,
Grosvenor Road,
Coventry.
March 2.

Predicting air traffic

From the Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, The public inquiry at Stansted into the British Airports Authority's (BAA) proposal for a third London airport has now been in progress for almost six months. It is increasingly clear that the Authority's case hangs critically on predictions of massive *increases over the coming* decades in air traffic for leisure purposes. Indeed the BAA has contended that of the 70 million passengers expected to require air *terminal facilities in the* South East in 1990, at least 48 million will be tourists. Beyond *that date, leisure traffic becomes* still more significant.

What is more, the Authority are stressing that their Stansted proposals are designed specifi*cally to cater for tourist charter* traffic.

So a great deal turns on whether such projected increases in tourist demand are either inevitable or desirable. If there is doubt about either, the case for a massive Stansted expansion is correspondingly weakened.

No body is better placed to *throw light on these matters* than another statutory agency, the British Tourist Authority (BTA), whose responsibility is the promotion of foreign travel to Britain. This agency's evidence — and more particularly cross-examination — on such matters might be expected to become a key point in the public inquiry, not least because it is known that their expert views on tourism forecasts differ from those of the BAA.

It is surprising, in the circumstances, that the BTA appear now to be considering making only the briefest of written submissions to the inquiry, without *putting up witnesses for cross*-examination. If this proved to be the case, understanding of the assumptions underlying the British Airport Authority's tourism projections would also be weakened.

It is of course principally for BTA to decide for themselves how to present their evidence to the inquiry. But in view of the stakes — thousands of acres of English countryside — a number *of other parties have more than a* passing interest in any decision they may make.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN GROVE-WHITE,
Director,
Council for the Protection of Rural England,
4 Hobart Place, SW1.
March 5.

Price of gas

From the Chairman of the National Gas Consumers' Council

Sir, Government has in the past been tempted to freeze "sensitive" prices for a period before an *election*; and *rumour* has it that next year might be no exception, that gas prices might be frozen.

It has always been incomprehensible that a government dedicated to the operation of market forces should dictate prices charged to consumers by the British Gas Corporation, especially in light of the Government view that nationalised *industries should* behave *more* like independent private sector companies.

However, the Government claims that the recent series of rises have brought gas prices up to their current economic level. If so, what would a freeze serve (in a time of inevitable rising costs) but to start another cycle of artificially speeded-up price increases in order to catch up on the lean year? Such increases would, presumably, begin to hit shortly after the election and to repeat in the years ahead the pains already inflicted on gas consumers since 1980.

Smaller, slower, price increases and price stability would be welcome, always provided that prices relate to costs. It is too easy for BGC to overlook the need for *self-analysis* about costs and cost inefficiency, when the Government backs a policy of passing costs straight through into prices.

It also follows that NGCC is powerless to defend gas consumers in the important area of prices because these are dictated by Government. If pricing becomes the responsibility of BGC, we can get into the arena with a visible protagonist which would give us the chance to analyse, argue and negotiate fair but realistic pricing.

I wish I could welcome a freeze *but it is no good sacrificing long*-term stability to short-term popularity. When one catches up on a financial loss after a lean year, it is necessary to recoup more than the money lost by under-pricing. The under-pricing itself generates so many additional costs.

Yours faithfully,
SHEILA P. BLACK, Chairman,
National Gas Consumers' Council,
130 Jermyn Street, SW1.
March 4.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 6: The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Aidan Sprot of Haystoun, (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Tweeddale) at the Memorial Service for Sir Robert Scott, (formerly Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Tweeddale), which was held in the Old Parish Church, Peebles, this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert to celebrate the 60th birthday of Mr Homi Kanga, leader of the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, on April 4.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Liverpool on April 5.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, the order of St John, will open the St John Ambulance headquarters, Fallowfield, Manchester, on April 6.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. E. H. Joll and the Hon K. M. Howard
The engagement is announced between William Evelyn Hinton, son of Mr and Mrs Evelyn Joll, of Pelham Place, London, and Katharine Mary, second daughter of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Colonsay, and Lady Jane Howard.

Dr A. M. Graham and Miss F. P. M. Oatts
The engagement is announced between Alastair, younger son of Sir Norman and Lady Graham, of Longniddry, East Lothian, and Fiona, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. M. Oatts, of Kilmelford, Argyll.

Mr J. S. Frere Scott and Miss A. A. Hough
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Scott, of Gala, and Alexandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. D. V. Hough, of Greensted House, Ongar, Essex.

Mr R. Gillis and Miss A. Burland
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Harold Gillis, of Sandy Lodge, Carnoustie, and Anna, daughter of Mr David Burland and the late Mrs David Burland, of 1 Denewood Avenue, Birmingham 20.

Mr H. J. D. Goodchild and Miss S. R. Gaynor
The engagement is announced between Harold, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Goodchild, of Avenue Montaigne, Paris, and Sabina, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Gaynor, of Edwardes Square, London, W8.

Mr S. J. Gurr and Miss J. E. Hine
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Gurr, of Purley, Surrey, and Janice Elizabeth, only daughter of Mrs D. Loveridge, of Old Basing, Hampshire, and the late Mr W. Hine.

Mr M. A. O'N. Wallis and Miss J. C. Stephenson
The engagement is announced between Michael Anthony O'Neill, elder son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Clive O'Neill Wallis, and stepson of Mrs Mary Wallis, of Windlesham, Surrey, and Joanna Chesney, younger daughter of Mr G. L. Stephenson, OBE, and Mrs Stephenson, of Great Chesterford, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Marriages

The Hon H. R. Cayzer and Miss S. J. M. McAlpine
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Oswald's Church, Malpas, between the Hon Robin Cayzer, eldest son of Lord Rotherwick, and the late Lady Rotherwick, of Cornbury Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and Sara, only daughter of Mr R. J. McAlpine, of Swettenham Hall, Swettenham, Cheshire, and Mrs J. McAlpine, of Lower Carden Hall, Malpas, Cheshire. Canon T. M. Rylands officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss Mary Tempest, Henrietta Thompson, Anika Sederholm and Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill attended her, and Mr James Devas was best man.

A reception was held at Lower Carden Hall.

Mr R. C. Smith-Ryland and Miss E. S. Dugdale
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Collegiate Church of St Mary, Warwick, between Mr Robin Smith-Ryland, elder son of Mr and the Hon Mrs Charles Smith-Ryland, of Sherbourne Park, Warwick, and Miss Eliza Dugdale, daughter of the late Commander James George Greville Dugdale, RN, and Mrs Dugdale, of Jackdaw House, Salterton, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Canon Alan Shaw and Canon Julian Rudd officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Sir Richard Rasch, wore a gown of white paper taffeta with appliqued silk roses and a full length veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a posy of roses, lilies-of-the-valley, hyacinths and orchids. Dominic Rose-Price, James Hickie, Petra Smith-Ryland, the Hon Louisa-Jane Gurdon and Lady Amy Gordon attended her. Mr Sebastian Taylor was best man.

A reception was held at the Shire Hall, Warwick and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. J. Leahy and Miss C. Youngleson
The marriage took place on Saturday in Natal, South Africa, between Mr Peter Leahy, elder son of Sir John and Lady Leahy, of the British Embassy, Cape Town, and Miss Clarissa Youngleson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Youngleson, of Nottingham Road, Natal. Father Stephen Hall officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk taffeta and a headdress of white silk flowers. She carried a bouquet of white and pink roses and white gypsophilia. Miss Amanda Youngleson and Dr Michele Youngleson, sisters of the bride, attended her. Mr James Leahy, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Raddon's Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the Drakensberg Mountains.

Commander C. F. Alington and Mrs K. R. Luxmore
A service of blessing was held on March 6 at All Saints Church, Huntingdon, after the marriage of Commander C. F. Alington amd Mrs K. R. Luxmore.

Mr M. Duvall and Miss T. Yerkel
The marriage took place on March 7, 1982, at the Church of the Advent, Boston, between Michael Duvall, 33 Irving Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and Trudy Yerkel, 72 Cedar Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Count K. Khuen Lützow and Miss G. H. D. Robinson
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, between Count Konradin Khuen Lützow, only son of Count and Countess H. J. Khuen Lützow, and Miss Georgina Robinson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Robinson, of Lovington Mill, Castle Cary, Somerset.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sophie and Marcus Kemp, Stephanie D'Outremont and Felicity and Louise Pilkington. Mr Andreas Braunbruch and Count Hardegg were best men.

A reception was held at Boodle's Club.

Memorial service

Dr L. H. Butler
The Archbishop of Canterbury was represented by Professor Julian Brown, also representing King's College and Lambeth Palace Library Commitee, at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Lionel Butler held on Saturday in the Chapel of Royal Holloway College (London University), Egham. The Rev Richard Falkner, honorary chaplain to the college, officiated. Dr Roy Miller, acting principal, and Miss Jill Reavley read the lessons and Professor J. S. C. Riley-Smith gave an address. Others present included:

Mrs Butler (widow), Dr Lucilla Butler (daughter), Mrs M Alexander; Sir Owen Saunders (chairman of the college council) and Lady Saunders with Lady Linstead, Mrs Heather Brigstoke, Mrs C M Handley, Dr F Horner, Mr and Mrs A Reed; and Mr and Mrs Robert Belcoe; Sir Robert Micklethwait, QC, Dame Marjorie Williamson, Dr Alan Betts (representing the Vice-Chancellor of London University), Dr R S Barnes (principal, Queen Elizabeth College) and Mrs Barnes, Professor C D Cowan (director, School of Oriental and African Studies), Professor W G Overend (master, Birbeck College) and Mrs Overend, Dr C Phelps, Principal, Chelsea College), Professor J B Trapp (director, Warburg Institute), Professor H R Loyn (Westfield College); Miss Ruth Irvine (Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee, London University).

Professor Donald Watt (St Andrews University), Mr Patrick Neill, QC (warden, All Souls College, Oxford) and Mrs Neill, Dr C J Tyerman (The Queen's College, Oxford), Mr A M Quinton (president, Trinity College, Oxford), Dr J Green (Queen's University, Belfast), Professor R B Dobson (York University), and Mrs Dobson, Professor J Burnett (Brunell University) and Mrs Burnett, Mrs Hilda Jones (Denman College), Mr Bernard Naylor (librarian, Southampton University), Mr L E W Smith (principal, Strode's College, Egham) and Mrs Smith, Dr R M Jeffs (Sheffield University), Professor C E Bosworth (Manchester University) and Mrs Bosworth, Professor J F Healy, Professor J S Spink, Professor and Mrs R V Tymms, Mrs Riley-Smith, Mrs Miller, Dr E C Batho, Professor Francis Berry, Professor N H March, Professor J R Steer, Professor and Mrs Edward Ullendorff, Major Hamish Forbes (Order of St John of Jerusalem), Mr and Mrs N Bohm (National Federation of Women's Institutes), Mr George Greenfield, the Ven W H S Purcell (representing the Diocese of Guildford), Mr and Mrs Kenneth Garside, Mr Brian Taylor (Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals), Mr R Hardy (college secretary) and Mrs Hardy, Miss J L Hurn (registrar), Mr B J C Wintour (librarian) and Mrs Wintour and Mr K F Livesey, Mr Gavin Moore (president, Student's Union Society) and Mrs B Birts (vice-president, Royal Holloway College Association).

Regrets over Pope as 'absolute monarch'

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic Church still functions as though it were a monarchy and the Pope an absolute monarch. That that is so, and that it is regrettable, is the firm view of at least two of the Roman Catholic members of the official Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, and quite probably the opinion of all of them.

It is stated unequivocally by the Right Rev Christoper Butler, the most eminent of English Roman Catholic Theologians, in a review of a book by his fellow international commission member, Father Jean Tillard, OP, in the current edition of *The Tablet*.

And thus it must appear reasonable to conclude that whatever the commission has to say about the Pope's infallibility jurisdiction, or whatever, vis-a-vis the Church of England, it is an ideal Pope in an ideal church it is talking about, not the present reality.

"*Marvellous, wonderful ... thank God I am not a Roman Catholic*" was how a leading American Anglican summed up his feelings after Pope John Paul II's visit to the United States. Methodist fears that his visit to the United Kingdom might drive the Church of England away from the Free Churches could yet be contradicted.

The more absolute and monarchical the papal style, the less likely is the Church of England to want to have any truck with a Pope with an infallible voice commanding their obedience to his jurisdiction. Views such as those of Bishop Butler and Father Tillard mey be temporarily trampled underfoot in the Roman Catholic rush to Coventry airport come Whitsunday, but they represent a trend whose provenance is sound. Virtually every theological commentary on the Second Vatican Council follows the same general line, and there is little to support any other interpretation in the council documents themselves.

The historical explanation is that the late nineteenth century marked the climax of a one-sided development of the structure of the Roman Catholic Church over hundreds of years, the so-called Ultramontaine tendency.

All spiritual power and authority lay "over the Alps", in Rome. The counter-tendency, now called conciliar, has only very recently achieved the badge of doctrinal orthodoxy. It remains a paper theory, even if the paper in question is headed Vatican II.

All the men now in charge of the Roman Catholic Church were educated before the Second Vatican Council, and they work a machine for governing the church which was designed long before they were born. The papacy, and the institutions surrounding it in the Roman Curia, have changed hardly at all.

It is the machinery of absolute monarchical power, with not one of the various checks and balances (free elections, dialogue with public opinion, democratic parliamentary processes, rules of natural justice) which every system of secular government now accepts, even if only nominally. The Roman Curia is the last relic of the European *ancien regime*.

But in the modern theory, the dominant official theory (on paper), the papacy is by no means a monarchy. It is the diocese of Rome, and the Pope is its bishop. Each local church — Rome, New York, Paris, Newcastle upon Tyne — is led by its bishop; and together all the bishops lead the church all over the world.

The Bishop of Rome has extra duties, fundamentally all directed to making that system work. He has additional jurisdiction to discharge those duties, and a mysterious reserve authority to speak in the name of all the bishops, should circumstances occassionally demand it. That, at least, is the structure described by the Second Vatican Council.

The fourth and final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, due to be published later this month but already partly in the public domain, is in effect an invitation to the Anglican Communion to join that structure. The difficulty is, of course, that it does not yet exist.

Parts of the Roman Communion resemble it, and parts are in plain contradiction to it; likewise it has some similarity to the shape of the Anglican Communion, but there are contradictions there too. The part that resembles it least is the papacy itself.

The Vatican, the institutional papacy, does still intervene frequently in the name of absolute papal juridiction, and still speaks in tones which leave no room for debate.

The Vatican can cancel a theologian's licence anywhere in the world, without appeal; can grant or withhold, without appeal, a priest's request to be allowed to return to the lay state; can forbid the Roman Catholic bishops of England to conduct public penitential services, including general absolution; can outlaw girls as altar servers; can do, in fact, all that the term "absolute monarch" implies, even without the Pope's personal knowledge.

Some Roman Catholics relish it that way, and they have the weight of tradition on their side. But it is unlikely that any power in heaven or on earth could persuade the Church of England down that road.

The price of church unity, therefore, seems to be the reform of the papacy, a monumental exercise that has not yet begun.



Mgr Bruno Heim at work in his study on a new heraldic design.

Heralding a bit of fun at St James's

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The new Apostolic Pronuncio to the Court of St James's is to be, as everybody expected, the Most Rev Bruno Heim. He has been representing the Holy See's interests in London since 1973, officially, that is. Unofficially he has been conducting himself in the manner shown in our picture. He is one of the world's leading experts on the art of heraldry.

"Heraldry should also be fun", is one of his *bon mots*. He once drew a unicorn standing on its head, a variation within the precise rules of this esoteric art form, and every now and again one of his heraldic lions turns up with a wicked grin on its face.

What you can do and what you cannot do belong to the mysteries of the craft, as every coat of arms must have the essential elements correctly presented. Within those limits, however, the artist is free to be witty, ironic, and as stylish as he likes. And it helps to be a diplomat living in London, the best place in the world, Mgr Heim says, to pursue such an interest.

It is a perfect coincidence of person, job and place. His position as the Pope's man in Britain inevitably brings to his dinner table an enormous range of the great and the famous, royalty, aristocracy, statesmen, prelates — we caught him in the act of adding tiny touches to the arms of Lord Ramsey of Canterbury — and he invites his guests to provide him with a copy of whatever heraldic emblem the family possesses.

The finished Heim version is then offered for signature, and he has an extraordinary collection of arms and signatures.

Lord Carrington, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Norfolk, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, obscure counts from obscure parts of Europe ... even humble armless politicians such as Mrs Margaret Thatcher have come under his pencil and brush. (For her he drew a slightly unheraldic sword smashing the hammer and sickle to smithereens.)

He designed the present Pope's coat of arms, and had some artistic scruples when the Pope insisted on the letter "M" in one of the quarters, as it was not quite in the best traditions of heraldry. The Pope is of course Polish, and "M", equally of course therefore, stands for Mary.

In theory he represents the Pope, not the Vatican, not even the Roman Catholic Church, and not the Pope in all aspects of the papacy either.

The Holy See is a strange, almost metaphysical international entity, and its claim to be represented in the courts of world diplomacy may have something to do with the fact that the Holy See started it, back in the Middle Ages, when papal legates first travelled to the four corners of the Christian world. It is a tradition almost as old as heraldry, therefore.

And as the Holy See nowadays disclaims any vested interest in political matters of any kind, the diplomacy practised by Mgr Heim is the purest form of the art. His brief is merely to listen, to report, and when asked, to explain. There is nothing in the rule book about drawing the coat of arms of the person being listened to, or building mutual friendships with smiling lions rampant.

The new Pronuncio is due to be received by the Queen to present his letters of credence next week.

AWARD FOR WEEKLY PAPER

The *Wakefield Express*, a weekly newspaper in west Yorkshire, has won the newspaper of the year title in the 1981 *IOJ/Systime press awards for* North-east England. The scheme is in its first year and is operated by the Institute of Journalists and Systime, the Leeds-based international computer company.

Other awards:
Reporter: Angus King, medical correspondent, "Yorkshire Post", £100 prize, photographer John Willis, "Northern Echo" (£100), young reporter Jill Parkin, "Knaresborough Post" (£50), writer Geoffrey Winter, "Yorkshire Post" (£100), critic Stephanie Ferguson, "Yorkshire Evening Post" (£100); columnist: Maurice Wedgewood, "Northern Echo" (£100).

Dinners

London Cornish Association
The ninety-sixth anniversary dinner of the London Cornish Association was held at the Park Lane Hotel on Saturday. Sir Denis Truscott, president, accompanied by Lady Truscott, was in the chair and the principal guests were Mr and Mrs Richard Carew-Pole. The Bishop of London also spoke.

Old Oakhamian Club
The annual London dinner of the Old Oakhamian Club was held on Saturday at the Naval and Military Club. Mr R. S. Horsman was in the chair, and the guest of honour was Mr O. R. S. Bull, Headmaster of Oakham School.

Provost to retire

The Provost of Southwark, the very Rev Harold Frankham, is to retire in October.

Miles Kington is on holiday this week

University news

London

Appointments

Dr G V P Chamberlain, BS, MD, consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Queen Charlotte's Hospital for Women, to the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology at St George's Hospital Medical School from March 30.

Professor J M Charap, PhD, professor of theoretical physics at Queen Mary College, to the chair of theoretical physics at the college from December 1, 1981.

Professor R D Cohen, BChir, MD, professor of metabolic medicine at the London Hospital Medical College, to the chair of medicine at the college from December 1, 1981.

Dr L D Freedman, BA(Econ), BPhil, DPhil, head of policy studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, to the chair of war studies at King's College London from April 1.

Professor W R Keatinge, MB, BChir, PhD, professor of physiology at the London Hospital Medical College, to the chair of physiology at the college from December 1981.

Professor M Redwood, DSc(Eng), professor of electrical and electronic engineering at Queen Mary College, to the chair of electrical and electronic engineering at the college from December 1, 1981.

G Westbury, MB, BS, consultant surgeon at Westminster Hospital, to the chair of surgery at the Institute of Cancer Research from May 4.

Conferment
The title of professor of architectural history on Dr J M Crook, DPhil, of Bedford College.

Readerships at Queen Mary College:
Dr D Bloor (polymer physics), Dr Lorna A Casselton (genetics); Dr Rosemary N Combridge (German); Dr F A Middlemiss, PhD (geology); Dr G L Sewell, PhD (theoretical physics); Dr E G Wilson, PhD (experimental physics).

Conferment of titles:
Reader in anthropology, Dr P C Burnham, MA, PhD, of University College London; Reader in dental health, Dr M H Hobdell, BDS, PhD, London Hospital Medical College; Reader in biochemistry, Dr M R Hollaway, BSc, PhD, of University College London; Reader in physiology, Dr M J Stock, BSc, PhD, of St George's Hospital Medical School; reader in biochemistry, Dr G H Tait, BSc, PhD, of St Mary's Hospital Medical School.

Grant
Cancer Research Campaign: £55,318 to Dr S Neidle, department of biophysics, King's College, for "CRC biomolecular structure research group: structural studies on model systems for the interactions of some mutagens, carcinogens, and anticancer drugs with nucleic acids".

Move to protect Broads

The Broads Authority has decided to seek a designation for the Norfolk Broads to give the area the same status as a national park. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has said he would give parts of the Broads designated status under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Professor Timothy O'Riordan, a member of the authority, said: "The designation will give the Broads national recognition as an area of scenic value or conservation significance". The authority would then have to be told of any schemes for drainage or building.

The Broads Authority has agreed to list its objections to the drainage of 1,100 acres of marshes at Halvergate subject to certain conditions. The land is designated as being of scientific interest because of its wildlife and plant life and the authority wants to prevent it being used for arable farming.

The amount of compensation paid to farmers and landowners who decide not to drain their land also needs to be decided.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: P J Symons, to be promoted Rear-Admiral, June 1, and to be Commander British Navy Staff and Naval Attaché Washington, and UK National Liaison Rep to Saclant, June 11; A A Lockyer, to be promoted rear-admiral and to be Chief Staff Offr (Engineering) to Cincfleet, Aug 10; A P Woodhead, Avenger in cmd and as Capt F4, Aug 25; J A L Myres, for Hydrographer Taunton, Feb 15; J R Bussell, Vulcan as Capt Supt, Aug 27.
COMMANDERS: T J K Sloane, Mod with Dnol, Aug 25; M R B Hilton, staff of FO Portsmouth, March 5; H F Spencer, Battleaxe, Oct 8; G F M Walker, duty with Ordnance Bd, May 5; C Tabeart, Dolphin, with Capt SM1 as SEO, March 12; S R G Johnston, staff of Afnorth, Sept 13; J A A McCoy, staff of FO Plymouth, Aug 10; R A Y Bridges, Mod with Dnor, Sept 21; P M Jones, Mod with Dnap, Aug 24; G P Slock, staff of Comedeast, Sept 11; M Rotheram, staff of Saclant, May 14; I A Somerville-McAlester, duty with CTTO HQ Strike Command, May 4; P J Streeley, staff of Cincfleet, July 2; M C C Tanner, Mod with Des(N) Bath, Oct 1; J P Bullard, Mod with Dnor, Aug 13; D A Rowe, staff of Fosm, Sept 3; G M Heathcote, Mod with Dnort, Nov 26; E B White-Atkins, Mod with Ced, May 21; G H D Bradburn, staff of Fonac, May 5; M J Appleton, Neptune as Base Supply Offr, May 18; J A Blain, RNH Haslar as Support Mngr, April 6; M J Chamberlain, Hermes as Supply Offr, May 11; A J T Eddison, Mod with Dfsd, May 4; P R J Perraton, Dryas as Supply Offr, April 27.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: E P Dewar, RNH Haslar, March 1; M P W H Paine, Illustrious as PMO, July 20.
CHAPLAIN: Rev T W Rutherford, Excellent, March 16.

Retirements
CAPTAINS: V M Howard, April 25; G W Lowden, May 29.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: C O Lee Hughes, March 7.
COMMANDERS: A D C Lund, April 24; E T Harris, April 19; F W Hay, April 27; C M Bagguley, May 2.

The Army
BRIGADIERS: M F Hobbs, 39 Inf Bde HQ & Sig Sqn as Comd, March 10; D W Shuttleworth, MOD as IPAT (A)/Comdt APTC, March 5.
COLONELS: B O Bown, HQ E in C as Col, RAF Support, March 12; P L Elrington, MOD as Col (W), March 12; M J Fisher, MOD as Col (Org & ADP Dev), March 10; B J Harrold, DA Appt, March 3; M J Paterson, DACC as Inspector ACC, March 12; T R M Pulverman, LO in USA as BLO Comd and Staff Coll, March 10; R L Robillard, RAPC Comp Centre as Dep Chief Pmr ADP, March 11.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: C H D Crims R SIGNALS, HQ AFSOUTH as SO1, March 10; R J M Drummond R ANGLIAN, LO in USA as SO1, March 5; N D Easden RAPC, RPO Taunton as 2 i/c, March 12; H M Sandars QOH SofI as SO1, March 12; R E W Walsh RA, MOD as SO1, March 12.

Retirement
COLONEL: P C Harvey (late RE), March 12.

Royal Air Force
WING COMMANDERS: P N Le Marquand, RMCS Shrivenham on DS, March 8; H H Moses, RAF Coltishall as OC 31 Sqn, March 8; R E E Hart, RAF Scampton as OC ADMIN WG, March 8; I G McIntyre, course at Staff College, Bracknell, Feb 25; K J Carley, MOD Harrogate as SM42(RAF), March 8; B W Ball, MOD as Mov Ops (RAF), March 10; D A E Guttridge, RAF Halton as STO, March 8.

Birthdays today



Mr Anthony Caro, the sculptor, who is 58

Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, 82; Mr David Austick, 62; Mr Gyles Brandreth, 43; Mr Justice Comyn, 61; Mr Michael Croft, 60; Mr Michael Grade, 39; the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, 52; Mr Michael Inchbald, 62; Miss Ann Jenner, 38; Sir Geoffrey Meade, 80; Miss Lynn Redgrave, 39; Miss Lynn Seymour, 43; Sir Christopher Summerhayes, 86; Mr Robert Tear, 43; Mr J. S. Tomkinson, 66; Mr P. C. Wilson, 69.

Latest wills

Mrs Christine Mary Payne Davies, of Sanderstead, Surrey, left estate valued at £323,722 net. She left £4,950, effects and a fifth of the residue to personal legatees, and a fifth of the residue each to the Liberal Party, RSPCA, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and the Parochial Church Council of Christ Church, Purley.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Birley, Miss Marion Grace, of Milford, Surrey £329,714
Frankl, Doreen Ruth, of Shipley, West Yorks £347,987
Gibian, Mrs Maria, of West London £550,993
Hubert, Mrs Martha Sarah, of St Anne's on Sea £205,055
Lee, Mr Randal, of Shawbury, Shropshire £304,424
Mance, Sir Henry Stenhouse, of Billingshurst, West Sussex, former chairman of Lloyd's .£567,615
Wildman, Leonie Tibbits, of Torquay £225,206

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Leverhulme to be president of the North West Tourist Board in succession to Wing Commander Kenneth Stoddart.

Mr Robert N. Thomson to be executive director of the Royal Society of Medicine, on September 30, in succession to Mr R. T. Hewitt, who is to retire.

OBITUARY

MISS DOROTHY EDEN

Prolific romantic novelist

Miss Dorothy Eden, the prolific and best-selling romantic novelist, died on March 4 at the age of 69.

Born in New Zealand, her childhood was spent on a farm in the South Island, but at the age of 26 she moved to Christchurch where first she began to think seriously of a writing career.

Her first novel, *The Laughing Ghost* was published in 1943, but she had to wait for international success until the publication of *Sleep in the Woods* (1960,) a story of the pioneering days in New Zealand.

Thereafter her reputation as a writer of thrillers, romances and family novels grew book by book in Britian and the USA as well as in her native New Zealand, and with, amongst others, such novels as *Never Call It Loving* (1966), *The Vines of Yarrabee* (1969) and *The Salamanca Drum* (1979), her name was frequently on the best-sellers lists.

She moved to London in the 1950s. For the last 18 years of her life she had suffered most severely from rheumatoid arthritis and, latterly, cancer, both of which she defied with extraordinary courage; and throughout she showed a true spirit of generosity to her fellow authors, especially to those deserving of recognition but yet to enjoy the good fortune of success.

Additionally she initiated a special trust fund to enable young New Zealand doctors to come to Britain and study rheumatoid arthritis under the most eminent authorities in this country.

Her last novel, *An Important Family*, will be published this summer.

MISS AYN RAND

Miss Ayn Rand, the Russian-born American novelist, essayist and philosopher who was the author of such best-selling novels as *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged* was found dead in her New York home on March 6. She was 77.

Ayn Rand was born in St Petersburg on 1905 and graduated in history at what had by then become the University of Leningrad in 1924. She emigrated to the United States in 1926 subsequently becoming a United States citizen in 1931. She had married an American, Frank O'Connor, in 1929.

In the early 1930's she worked as a screenwriter and was later to produce the screenplay of one of her own novels. In 1935 her first play, *The Night of January 16th*, was staged in New York. (It had been produced as *Woman On Trial* in Hollywood the previous year.)

Her novel *We the Living* appeared in 1936. In it she first introduced the philosophy known as Objectivism which she was to elaborate in her writings, lectures and in subsequent novels. This philosophy, for which *The Objectivist* which she edited from 1962 to 1971 was a principal vehicle, was a drastically simplistic interpretation of Romanticism which elevated and glorified man's self-determinism at the expense of all his other qualities. It gives rise to a heroic, almost superman concept in her works, but, though it led to grotesque parodies of human characters and distorted human psychology in her novels it gained her a considerable following especially on the extreme right of the political spectrum.

The Fountainhead (1943), about a ruggedly individual and indomitable architect who blows up the skyscraper he has built rather than compromise his principles became a best seller and was later made into a film starring Gary Cooper for which Miss Rand wrote the screenplay. A subsequent novel, *Atlas Shrugged* (1957) was an assault on government interference and liberal ideas.

Miss Rand was a visiting lecturer at a number of American universities, including Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins and MIT and she further propagated her ideas in *The Ayn Rand Letter*.

Besides her novels she was the author of a number of philosophical works, among them *For the New Intellectual* (1961), *The Objectivist Ethic* (1961), *The Virtue of Selfishness: A new Concept of Egoism* (1965) and (with others) *Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal* (1966).

MR JOHN THORNE

Mr John Thorne, the amateur jockey and racing personality, who partnered Spartan Missile into second place behind Aldaniti in last year's Grand National, died yesterday from injuries he received in a fall at a point-to-point meeting on March 6. He was 55.

Thorne's quest to win the Grand National last year made him a household name. He lost two stones in weight as part of his preparations for riding in the race.

Thorne owned the Chesterton stud near Leamington Spa, and he himself bred Spartan Missile as well as many other National Hunt winners. This season was his 33rd in race riding. He had only just returned to racing after breaking a leg.

Apart from Spartan Missile, he will be remembered for his partnerships with Indamelia, Polaris Missile, Flying Timber, Ben Aigen and Dubaythorn.

He leaves a widow, Wendy. A son, Nigel, was killed 14 years ago in a motor accident.

DR NIKOLAY ANDREYEV

R.K.K. writes:

Your obituary of Dr Nikolay Andreyev rightly stresses his gifts as a supervisor of graduate students. May one who benefited early from those gifts add a further word of appreciation?

Nikolay Andreyev was always more than just a supervisor, suggesting sources and checking drafts. He was his pupils' friend, ready to give time and encouragement (and if need be a glass of whisky) at those moments of despair which lie on the path of every PhD.

Although his pupils, graduate and undergraduate, absorbed most of his energy, a steady stream of reviews, articles and introductions came from his pen, to appear in Western and on occasion Soviet learned journals as well as the Russian émigré press.

Tokens of recognition came in 1970 with a Variorum Reprint of 14 articles collected under the title *Studies in Muscovy: Western influence and Byzantine inheritance*, and in 1979 with a Festschrift issue of *Canadian-American Slavic Sudies*. These gave him very great pleasure; but probably no greater satisfaction ever came his way than his family life, a triumphantly happy combination of the best Russian and British qualities.

MALIKA SABIROVA

Malika Sabirova, the Soviet ballerina, has died in Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan, at the age of 39. She had been suffering from cancer. Miss Sabirova was the leading soloist with the Tadzhikistan Opera and Ballet Company and had appeared as a guest soloist with the Bolshoi and Kirov companies.

Lady Anderson, widow of Sir Colin Anderson, KBE, died on February 24 in Jersey. She was Morna, second daughter of Sir Alexander MacCormick, KCMG, and she was married in 1932. Her husband died in 1980.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Thomas Scofield Horton, MC, who died on February 25, was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1953.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Timetable motion on the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill. Canada Bill, third reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Budget. Lloyd's Bill, third reading.
Wednesday and Thursday (2.30): Continuation of Budget debate.
Friday (9.30): Private Member's motion on educational and employment opportunities for young people.

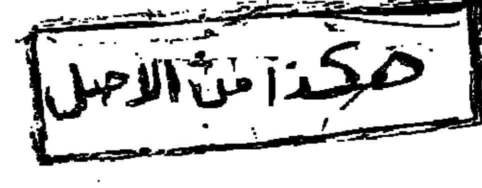
Select committees: Today: Home Affairs: Subcommittee on Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: Immigration from the Indian Subcontinent. Witnesses: United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service (10.45). Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Public and private funding of the arts. Witnesses: Confederation of British Industry (4.30); Greater London Council (5); *Trades Union Congress* (5.30).
Energy: Subject: Combined Heat and Power. Witnesses: Central Electricity Generating Board, Electricity Council (4.30): Northern Engineering Industries (5.30).
Wednesday: Defence. Subject: Ministry of Defence organisation and procurement. Witness: Mr Kenneth Warren, MP, Ministry of Defence (10.30).
Industry and Trade. Subject: The Post Office. Witnesses: Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Secretary of State and officials from the Department of Industry (10.30).
Scottish Affairs. Subject: Rural, road passenger transport and ferries. Witnesses: Scottish Transport Users' Consultative Committee (10.45).
Home Affairs. Subject: Police complaints procedure. Witnesses: Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary, Home Office (11).
Transport. Subject: Transportation in London. Witnesses: Mr David Howell, Secretary of State, and officials from the Department of Transport (4.15).
European legislation. Subject: Common agricultural policy price fixing 1982-83. Witnesses: Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and officials from the ministry (4.30).
Welsh affairs. Subject: *Water in Wales*. Witness: Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales (4.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill and Administration of Justice Bill, second readings. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee.
Tomorrow (2.30): Pet Animals (Amendment) Bill, third reading. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report, second day. Debate on Pitcairn Island.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on national health service.
Thursday (3): Taking of Hostages Bill, committee. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee. Motion on election expenses.
Select committees: Wednesday: EEC subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence on guidelines for European agriculture and 1982-85 price proposals from the Milk Marketing Board (10.30).
Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from BP and Shell on natural gas (11).

Progress of legislation

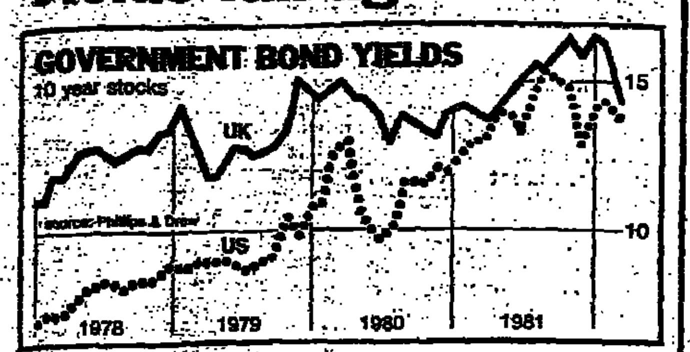
Commons. Mar 1: Travel Concessions (London) Bill passed the remaining stages. Fire Service College Board (Abolition) Bill read a second time. Mar 2: Lorry Traffic (Regulations) Bill read a first time. Consolidation Fund (No 2) Bill read a first time. Mar 3: Water Authorities (Public Accountability) Bill and Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Service Charges) Bill read a first time. Canada Bill completed the committee stage. Mar 4: Foreign Nuclear Chemical and Biological Bases (Prohibition) Bill read a first time. Coal Industry Bill *passed* the remaining stages. Mar 5: Relief from Forfeiture Bill read a second time.

Lords. Mar 1: Cornwall County Council Bill, Derwent Valley Railway Bill, and Taking of Hostages Bill all read a second time. Mar 2: East Lindsey District Council Bill and Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited Bill read a second time. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill considered on report and adjourned. Travel Concessions (London) Bill read a first time. Mar 3: Norwich City Council Bill and Thomas Brown and Sons Limited Bill read a second time. Mar 4: John Francis Dare and Gillian Loder Dare (Marriage Enabling) Bill and Hugh Small and Norma Small (Marriage Enabling) Bill both read a second time. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill and Mental Health (Amendment) Bill read the third time and passed. Antiquities Bill passed the committee stage.



BUSINESS NEWS

Yields fall again



Yields on gilts fell sharply last week in five successive trading sessions as market hopes of further base rate cuts rose. Dealers believe that easier money supply and inflation figures justify another round of interest rate reduction either today or just after tomorrow's Budget. If these expectations are not met bond prices could slip later this week.

BP in offshore sale

British Petroleum is believed to be keen to sell its 15 per cent stake in the Beatrice field in the North Sea. It bought the holding from P & O in June 1979 for £28m. BP's desire to sell out is apparently based on a desire to limit its involvement on fields where it is not the technical operator.

CSI chief fights back

Mr Patrick Neill, chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry has opened a fight with a private document to the 14-man council to save the powers of the City's ultimate self-regulatory authority, which he heads, from being replaced by law and administered by the Department of Trade. The threat to the CSI was foreshadowed in a consultative document in January which had been commissioned by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary.

Nimslo cameras US launch

Eight hundred Nimslo 3-D cameras a day are coming off the production line at Timex's Dundee factory, ready for the sales launch in the United States later this month.

The Nimslo Corporation is to start selling the controversial camera, at a price close to $200 (£109), in Florida. During the summer it will become available elsewhere in the United States. The European launch is expected early in 1983.

Profit setback

The developing recession in the United States hit company profits in the final quarter of 1981, but for the year as a whole, after-tax earnings of larger corporations were 8 per cent higher on a 12 per cent sales gain.

The figures, published in *Business Week*, provide the background to the growing disillusionment of business leaders with economic policies, a collapse of Wall Street share prices and growing Congressional determination to alter the proposed budget.

Business guide

A new guide to help people find the money they need to set up or expand small businesses is published today by the Confederation of British Industry. The guide is called *Finding Money for Your Business*.

● The Government is today urged by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers to spend more on housing improvements to combat "disastrous unemployment" in the construction industry.

Panel urged to censure a'Court

By Philip Robinson

Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation is to press hard for the Takeover Panel to censure publicly Australian Mr Robert Holmes à Court for alleged breaches of the Takeover Code. The two are rivals in a bitter battle for control of Associated Communications Corporation, formerly headed by Lord Grade, and Mr Ronson's move follows Mr Holmes à Court being revealed as the mystery buyer of almost one million ACC non-voting shares and increasing his bid to 95p a share, topping Mr Ronson's offer by 5p.

Under the Takeover Code all purchases of all classes of shares must be declared by noon of the day following the buying. Censure by the Takeover Panel is usually only done in extreme cases.

Mr Holmes à Court was not available for comment yesterday, but it is understood his TVW Enterprises—a 44 per cent owned subsidiary of the Bell Group through which he is making his bid for ACC—had been buying and selling ACC non-voting shares since last Wednesday.

On Friday, Heron's advisers, Barclays Merchant Bank, asked the Takeover Panel to investigate a mystery buyer who had chased the ACC share price up to 97p at one point in the Stock Market. Their request came as a result of unsatisfactory answers from stockbroker T. C. Coombs which was executing most of the buying orders.

On Saturday, as a result of the Takeover Panel request, Mr Alan Newman, Mr Holmes à Court's main executive dealing with the ACC bid, admitted that TVW Enterprises had added 925,000 ACC non-voting shares to the 51 per cent it already held. By midday Mr Holmes à Court had called Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, which is advising ACC directors, and told them he was increasing his offer.

This is a revision of Mr Holmes à Court's first offer almost two months ago. At that time Bell Group offered 66p for the non-voting shares and 320p for the voters. Now it is offering 95p for 25.6 million non-voters and 380p for 146,700 voters he does not already own. The new bid values ACC at £51.3m, almost £15.3m above his first offer and £2.27m above the Heron offer.

Heron was meeting the Takeover Panel late last night. Mr Michael Peterson, heading Barclays advise to Heron, said: "I will be expressing our disquiet at the share buying, and pushing very hard for the Panel to censure Mr Holmes à Court. There is no excuse for not knowing that they had to declare. I would imagine Mr Holmes à Court could recite the Takeover Code".

He said Heron was going ahead with its offer document, detailing a bid which values the non-voting shares at 90p and the voting shares at 360p. It should be out on Wednesday. Mr Peterson added: "There is no intention of revising our price at the moment. We are not going to be panicked into anything."

Meanwhile ACC's special four-director committee, headed by Lord Matthews and set up last week to look at all takeover bids and report to the full board, is due to meet today.

Suggestions that Mr Holmes à Court might be asked to step aside as ACC's chairman are likely to be reviewed when he returns to Britain from Melbourne at the end of the week. It is understood the board has taken the view that there is no potential conflict of interests

Opec 'will hold present oil price'

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Leading oil ministers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday that they expected to be able to hold oil prices at their existing levels, because of a concerted move to cut production.

This follows the announcement over the weekend that Opec will hold an emergency meeting in Vienna on March 19, and confirmation by Suadi Arabia that it plans to reduce its official production ceiling from 8.5 million barrels a day to 7.5 million barrels a day.

Ministers from the leading Arab members of Opec, meeting in Quatar for the second Arab energy conference, said that the emergency Opec meeting would confirm an informal deal struck at the weekend. This would involve cutting Opec output from around 20 million barrels a day to 18.5 million barrels a day, and maintaining the present official pricing structure, based on a $34 a barrel benchmark.

Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, said yesterday: "We are confident we will succeed in maintaining the present (price) level", adding "the present crisis is a transient one".

Iraq's Oil Minister, Mr Tayeh Abdul-Karim expects the downward pressure on oil prices to ease within two or three months. He ruled out any price cuts by Opec members, and warned that they could cut output again if the present oil glut continued.

Western sources are, however, sceptical whether a cut in production to 18.5 million barrels a day will be sufficient to prevent further reductions in oil prices during the weak demand period of the summer. Many observers feel that Saudi Arabia, the leading Opec producer, would not be unhappy to see the Opec benchmark price reduced from $34 a barrel to between $30 and $28 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia's position is not yet clear. Shaikh Yamani, the kingdom's oil minister, said at the weekend that an emergency Opec meeting was not necessary. However later, after the Opec secretariat announced the March 19 date for such a meeting, he changed his tack and said: "it is now possible to convene a very successful meeting".

Shaikh Yamani confirmed that his country's production ceiling would be lowered by one million barrels a day this month, and repeated his belief that the $34 a barrel price would be held until the end of the year.

The fall in oil prices over the last few weeks, highlighted by Britain's decision to cut North Sea prices by $4 a barrel to $31 a barrel last week and other price cuts by Iran, Mexico and Egypt, has been prompted by a surplus of supply estimated to be running at two to three million barrels a day.

If Opec does reduce its output to 18.5 million barrels a day, it will be the least it has produced since the 1960s, and compares with a production peak in 1977 of 31 million barrels a day. Oil sources said last night that it would be unwise to take Opec's plans at their face value until an agreement is actually reached at Vienna. Several oil companies are openly predicting that prices might eventually fall to $25 a barrel.

Suresh Karadia



Buying a share in scripophily

Scripophily, the study and collection of bonds and share certificates, brought the curious as well as numerous dealers, some from abroad, to the City of London yesterday for the second annual international scripophily conference. Mr Jonathan Lyttleton, auctioneer for the Bond and Share Society which organized the conference, sold around 15 lots of the bonds and certificates, many of them intricately engraved. Mr Lyttleton is pictured examining an early railways certificate.

I. G. Metall accepts 'model' rise

By Peter Norman, Brussels

A breakthrough has been achieved in this year's round of collective wage bargaining in West Germany with the I. G. Metall trade union's acceptance of an increase of only 4.2 per cent for one million metal processing and engineering workers in North Rhine, Westphalia.

The increase, which was agreed on Saturday after both sides had gone to arbitration, is well below the 5.8 per cent rate of inflation in Germany but takes into account expectations of a further drop in the rate of price increases.

The settlement is likely to be adopted with minor variations for 3.7 million metal and engineering workers throughout West Germany and could set a pattern for collective agreements in other industries. The union and employers' negotiators agreed that it should be recommended as a model to metal industry wage negotiators in other regions of Germany and those in West Berlin and Bavaria have already signalled their acceptance.

The agreement compares with IG Metall's initial claim for 7.5 per cent and the employers' offer of 3 per cent.

The rapid conclusion of this year engineering wage round with a settlement appreciably below the inflation rate is likely to be welcomed by the West German government and the federal bank.

The government, while drawing up its programme to boost employment earlier this year, stressed that moderate wage increases had rised by nearly 50 per cent over the past 12 months to 1.9 million. The settlement, coming on top of a slowdown in the rate of inflation and signs of a steadier Deutschemark of foreign exchange markets, could encourage the bank to reduce its interest rates.

After the settlement was announced both the employers and the IG Metall union found fault with it, indicating that an acceptable compromise had been reached.

Herr Wolfram Thiele, the metal industry employers' leader, complained that a lower figure would have helped to reduce unemployment. But the outcome was better than a strike, which probably would have been the next stage in the conflict if arbitration had failed.

Herr Klaus Lang of IG Metall also said the outcome was unlikely "to make anybody jump up from their chair". But he described the increase as acceptable provided the government did everything that it could to push through a change in employment policy and that industry fulfilled its pledges to hold down prices and improve conditions on the labour market.

Belgian steel prices, Page 13

THE WEEK AHEAD

Sweet taste of success

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 560.7
FT Gilts 68.36
FT All Share 323.03
Bargains 24,604
(Friday's close)

Proof that demand for biscuits and confectionery is virtually recession proof will emerge on Thursday when two of the United Kingdom's largest food groups — United Biscuits and Cadbury Schweppes — are both expected to report a healthy increase in profits. Shell will also be announcing its final figures.

United Biscuits is expected to raise taxable profits from last years £47.8m to around £60m, helped by currency gains and the low price of cocoa, and matched by a 20 per cent increase in dividends for the year to a total for the 12 months to December of 7.5p.

This will come from better margins in United Kingdom biscuits and snacks through volume increases and better productivity, and a considerable advance in the United States boosted by currency gains on translation into sterling.

But the present year is likely to see a slowdown as the low raw material price and the weaker pound may have a less marked impact, and analysts are looking for profits in the region of £67m. Two areas the group has identified for long-term expansion are frozen foods, currently a loss maker, and restaurants.

Frozen foods account for about 10 per cent of United Kingdom sales, and after reorganization could be approaching break-even after a £2.9m loss last year. The Pizzaland restaurant chain has performed well and is being expanded and the Wimpy image is being slowly revamped.

After an advance at the half year from £21m to £27.5m, Cadbury Schweppes is expected to produce profits of £75m to £77m for the year to December, bolstered by year-end currency translation gains.

There should be a matching rise in distributions, with analysts expecting a rise from 5.8p to 6.8p per share for the full year.

The group achieved good progress in a number of overseas markets, while in the United Kingdom there was a modest advance of £1.5m to £18.7m. A heavy increase in marketing expenditure helped Dairy Milk win back market share from Rowntree's Yorkie bar, but the prospect of an enlarged group if Rowntree's bid for Huntley & Palmer is successful will offer increased competition to both Cadbury Schweppes and UB.

With the reduction in North Sea oil prices quickly followed by Department of Energy forecasts that production would rise this year, Mr John Raisman, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, said last week that Britain's offshore development was at a crossroads.

His warning comes ahead of not only Tomorrow's Budget but also of full-year figures from Shell, due on Thursday, which are expected to show a fall from last year's £2,225m pretax, with estimates ranging from £1,400m to £1,600m.

Gareth David

ECONOMIC VIEW

Events will be overshadowed by tommorrow's Budget, which could contain provisions on tax havens and bed and breakfasting which will be unpopular with big companies and the stock market.

But today's final figures for January retail sales are expected to confirm the view that despite the seasonal sales it was a bad month for the shops, and the provisional February wholesale price index figures should show that inflation is not worsening. Mid-February provisional money supply statistics will not indicate a significant fall in money supply growth.

DIARY

Today: Retail sales (January final figures); wholesale price index numbers (February provisional); construction output (fourth quarter).

Tomorrow: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his fourth spring Budget statement; British Constructional Steelwork Association annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, London; Central government transactions, including borrowing requirements (February); provisional estimate of money supply (mid-February); London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-February); provisional figures of vehicle production (February).

Wednesday: United Kingdom balance of payments (fourth quarter).

Thursday: National Home Improvement Council annual lunch.

Friday: Building societies' monthly figures (February).

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interims: AAH Holdings, Galliford, Manganese Bronze, Murray Glendevon, Parker Knoll, G H Scholes, Sheldon Jones.
Finals: Allied International Designers, British Vita, BTR, Davies and Metcalfe, Greenfields Leisure, Invergordon Distilleries, Isle of Man Enterprises, Eavons Engineering, Novo Industri.
TOMORROW: Interims: Ayer Hitam, Fletcher Challenge, London and Strathclyde Trust.
Finals: Comben Group, De Beers, S W Farmer, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Philips Lamps, Robinson Bros (Ryders Green), Wereldhave, Woodhouse and Rixson.
WEDNESDAY: Interims: R Green Properties.
Finals: Alcan Aluminium, British Aluminium, Dewhurst Dent, Lunuva (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Estates, Sandvik, Stag Furniture, Tube Investments, F W Woolworth.

THURSDAY: Interims: Matthew Clark, Coronation Syndicate, Ewart New Northern, HTV, Staffordshire Potteries, Tweefontein United Collieries.
Finals: — Anglo American Gold, Anglo American Industrial, Cadbury Schweppes, T Clarke, Thomas Jourdan, Needlers, New Equipment, Nu-Swift, Refuge Assurance, Thomas Robinson, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, Trans National Trust, United Biscuits.
FRIDAY: Interims: Bracken Mines, Goodman Brothers and Stockman, Hunt and Moscrop (Middleton), Kinross Mines, Leslie Gold Mines, Unisel Mines, Winkelhaak Mines.
Finals: Anglo American Securities, Gas and Oil Acreage, Kode International, Martin-Black, Scottish TV, Standard Telephones and Cables.

OFT studies bread price discounts

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Bread pricing is being investigated by the Office of Fair Trading, which is considering action under the new Competition Act. The question is whether any bread manufacturers have adopted a strategy of predatory pricing.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission, in its 1981 report on discounts to retailers, pointed to the dangers of predatory pricing. This is when one or more dominant manufacturers use their resources to sell far below cost in order to try to drive smaller makers out of business.

This brings short-term benefits to consumers in sharply lower prices but a later danger from a possible monopoly. The OFT said last night it was in contact with various parts of the industry after complaints and expressions of concern from both management and trade unions in the bread industry about the level of discounts. There have been complaints from some independent regional plant bakers as well as from trade unions.

OFT investigators are looking closely at the role in the discount war being played by the two giants of the industry: market leader Associated British Foods (ABF), with a market share of about 32 per sent, and Ranks Hovis McDougall (RHM) with about 28 per sent.

But there are likely to be difficulties in assessing whether a particular manufacturer is selling well below cost. This is because some have more modern and efficient plant than others and thus are able to afford larger discounts to retailers.

ABF, for instance has more new generation plant bakeries than RHM. Associated Family Bakers, now with 4 per cent of the bread market, is also in the forefront of modernization, with more capacity coming in stream.

Over-capacity in the industry is at the root of the discount war, particularly as more modern higher capacity bakeries are opened and more superstores and large supermarkets join the growth sector of in-store "hot bread" bakeries.

If a plant bakery is operating at less than 20 per cent capacity it runs at a loss. The bif suppliers to multiple grocers such as Tesco and J. Sainsbury are thus under pressure to give large discounts in orded to maintain volume production.

ABF started the new spiral of discounts last autumn. This happened after Associated family bakeries made increasing inroads into the supermarket chains by selling selectively in some regional areas. Others, to stay in the race, matched the level of discounting. The National Association of Master Bakers, representing nearly 4,000 small bakers, said last night that prices in the supermarkets of well under 30p a family-sized white loaf were making it more difficult to sell what they regard as craftsman-made loaves at around 40p.

After the crash of the Spillers baking interests in 1978, maximum discounts to the multiple buyers had been running at most at 25 per cent before the discount war started. Now discounts are thought to be nearer 30 per cent

Docks face more job cuts

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Exporters face handling difficulties and the Government may be involved in a new public expenditure burden because of troubles in the docks caused by falling trade and reorganization of the industry.

Port employers in London and Liverpool want to shed about 3,000 registered dock workers and there is growing pressure from an unofficial dockers; group to strike against proposals to reorganize the National Dock Labour Board.

The Port of London Authority says it would like to make redundant 1,100 dock and warehouse workers because of recession. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company is talking of around 1,900 job cuts involving the possible shutdown of Victoria Dock, Birkenhead.

The dckers are protesting at proposals to reshape the Dock Labour Board

Home video viewers go for feature films

By Torin Douglas

The video cassette recorder is bringing a new meaning to the concept of home movies and almost half of all television programmes taped are feature films, according to a report from Audits of Great Britain, which produces the British Audience Reasearch Bureau's weekly television ratings for BBC and ITV.

AGB has produced a chart of the 10 most-recorded programmes in the last three months of last year. Nine of the 10 were feature films.

Close Encounters of the Third Kind was top of the list, closely followed by *The Wild Geese*. Both films were recorded by almost a third of the 300 households that took part in the survey.

Shampoo was third, *2001: A Space Odyssey* fourth and *A Star is Born* fifth. Then came *Gone With The Wind* (parts one and two). *Sweeney 2*, *It'll Be Alright on the Night* (a compilation of bloomers from films and television compered by Denis Norden, and the only non-feature film in the top 10) and *The Aliens Are Coming*.

According to AGB, feature films accounted for 45 per cent of the recording on VCR's, far ahead of the next highest category, light entertainment at 10 per cent. Drama serials accounted for 9 per cent of recordings, action series 8 per cent and documentaries and current affairs 5 per cent.

The average VCR owner much prefers taping programmes off the air to buying or renting recorded tapes. Some 86 per cent of all material viewed was recorded off the air, with 46 per cent accounted for by BBC programmes and 40 per cent by ITV, the report says.

Decision soon on commissions

By Our Financial Staff

Substantial changes to the Stock Exchange's original proposals to increase the harge for share dealing are expected to be suggested when chairman Sir Nilcholas Goddison meets the association whose m embers make the most use of the stock market on Wednesday.

Already the Unit Trust Association has attacked the move to raise stockbroking charges on small bargains which are usually made on behalf of small investors. The British Insurance Association and the Investment Trust Association are also believed to be unhappy with proposals contained iln the first detailed review of commission charges since 1976.

Two meetings of the 46-member Stock Exchange ruling council have been set aside for discussions over commissions. A decision on the changes is expected either from the meeting on March 16 or from that planned for March 23.

However, there is now beginning to emerge a lobby of support for increased charges from some stockbroking firms who believe it is correct to put up substantially the charges for small investors.

They argue that they need to charge more if they are to give a decent service as costs have been rising and the number of bargains have been falling.

Under the proposed new commission rate, a bargain in equities up to £7000 would be charged a minimum of 1.75 per cent of its value, representing a 16.7 per cent increase.

Trade imbalance talks at critical stage

Congress poised to move against Japan

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Mar 7

The United States and Japan have entered "a critical period" in their trade negotiations, which must produce a dramatic response from Tokyo over the next six months of the result could be harsh anti-Japanese legislation.

Senior Administration officials fear they will be unable to check the strong protectionist sentiment in Congress without a positive sign from the Japanese for correcting the trade imbalance which is likely to produce a deficit of $20,000m for the United States this year.

A US delegation, headed by Mr David MacDonald, deputy trade representative, to visit Japan this year and is expected to deliver what can only be construed as an ultimatium on trade.

Mr MacDonald carries with him a "list of specifics" approved by President Reagan's close advisers who agree with the document's main points that the United States could sell Japan up to $15,000m worth of goods immediately if Japan removed certain non-tariff trade barriers.

The list includes the United States agricultural products, consumer products such as cigarettes, and basic products such as soda ash used in glass making which the American companies say they can deliver at dockside for $100 less a tonne than the prevailing price in Japan.

"This time our messaage is clear. We are sending the Japanese a list and we want meaningful action. We know it can't be done overnight but we nevertheless want some sign of movement," Mr Lionel Olmer, the Under Secretary of Commerce, said.

Even if there is movement and the Japanese approve the new package of measures designed to improve access to their markets, Congress is still almlost certain to pass some form of reciprocity legislation.

Mr Olmer says that reciprocity legislation will be passed by this Congress but he thinks the Administration will have a better chance of shaping it for the better if it has a clear signal from Japan.

The Japanese, meanwhile, are clearly worried by what they hear and see in Washington. This has apparently convinced them that some further trade action must be taken.

Last week, for example, after the visit of a special trade mission to Washington, Mr Masumi Esaki, an adviser to the Prime Minister, warned the cabinet that further delay in easing restrictions could lead to the collapse of the free trade system.

Meanwhile, Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Trade Minister, has appealed to Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Leo Tindemans, for help in resisting protectionist legislation in the United States.

Both Mr Abe and Mr Esaki said Japan would move to liberalise trade and agricultural products and possibly manufactured goods but these measures are not likely to be announced before the March 20 visit to Washington of Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Sakurauchi is expected to ask President Reagan to agree to a bilateral trade conference before the Parish economic summit this summer so that trade differences between Japan and the West do not dominate the conference.

It is not clear whether these measures will be broad enough or come soon enough to defuse the anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States.

Mr Olmer says he is convinced there is a political commitment "at the top" to effect changes in Japan bv opening markets

SINGAPORE

Cautious optimism on money centre role

Singapore's financial community was sorely disappointed by last Friday's annual budget, which failed to deliver concessions they had requested of Dr Tony Tan, Minister for Trade and Industry. In the months before the budget announcement, Dr Tan had private contacts with banks and trade associations, discussing what moves they saw as necessary for Singapore to meet its goal of becoming the "financial supermarket" of South East Asia.

The fact that Dr Tan is the first minister of trade and industry to have come from the banking sector engendered further confidence that he could come up with a dramatic drop in corporate tax, clearer guidelines on taxation of trading profits and capital gains, a review of *the banking act, and confirmation of large tax deductions* on fund management fees. On all these, they were disappointed.

Instead, the financial sector received modest concessions like the scrapping of the stamp duty on Asian currency loan agreements signed before April 1, 1980, when these are repatriated to Singapore, and the abolishing of estate duty on gold deposits.

Singapore's success as the centre of the Asian dollar market, expected to top the United States $1,000m (£540.5m) level by June, has been the core of its ambitions as the leading regional financial centre. However, fund management has been hampered by unclear tax guidelines on asset management. At the moment, profits from bonds, notes and floating rate certificates of deposit can be subject to 40 per cent corporate tax, as compared to Hongkong's 16.5 per cent. In leaving this situation unchanged, the Singapore Government is still cautious on how it chooses to encourage growth

This caution is all the more ironic when Singapore is the financial centre trying to digest the bulk of Asean monetary growth. In Singapore the financial and business sector showed an 18 per cent growth rate over the previous year, thereby retaining its position as the leading sector of the economy.

Dinah Lee

LICENSED TRADE

Chancellor may bite into fruit machine profits

It was a surprise when the Chancellor in his 1981 Budget failed to siphon off some of the big profits made from one-armed bandits. These account for much of the price discount on club beer and probably rather more than half the profit in the average pub.

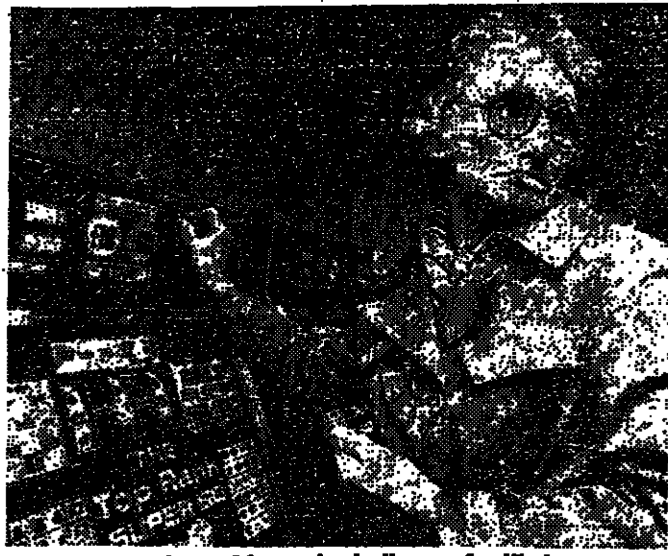
Tomorrow it seems likely that the Chancellor will at least increase the machine licence fees, or possibly bring in an *ad valorum* tax on takings, already subject to value added tax.

Licence fees, higher in clubs where jackpot payouts are much greater, would offer the Chancellor the simplest route to adjustment. But an *ad valorum* tax, although more complicated to collect, would at, say, 10 per cent cut into profits from the machines — known officially as amusement with prizes, or AWP machines — by around 18 per cent.

That would be a big blow for the industry. Pub tenants usually share profits with the brewer if they are tied; in managed houses all the profit goes to the brewer and in the clubs the AWP profits go a long way to supporting lower bar prices.

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers has been campaigning strongly for pubs to be able to increase jackpot prizes to match this competition from the clubs.

Chris Gregow



Fruit machines: rise in licence fee likely

The payout on pub machines has been doubled to £2 but the union has urged that this should rise to £10.

In the clubs some machines pay out jackpots of £100. There are well over 100,000 AWP machines in Britain and profits from those in pubs alone are probably more than £180m. Estimates of profits from club machines vary from £700m to almost double that figure.

A pub with *two* AWP *machines — effectively the* maximum because licence fees scale up sharply for additional machines — would have an average income from them of about £5,800 a year, according to and analysis by Phillips & Drew, the brokers.

The increasing reliance of the pub and club trade on AWP machines eased when video games machines came into fashion. But this has waned, making AWP takings again a key factor.

Derek Harris

TAX ON OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Fears grow over revenue plans

A significant issue in tomorrow's Budget will be whether the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, bows to the concentrated pressure from Britain's multinational companies to defer for a year new rules for taxing their overseas operations.

The Inland Revenue has shown it is determined to introduce the new rules as a way of getting back some of the powers exercised by the Treasury when exchange controls were in force. Since controls were abolished in 1979 by the present Government, the Revenue has argued that use of tax havens by British companies and individuals has boomed.

As a result, it produced its draft clauses — bound in yellow covers and immediately labelled "the yellow peril" by tax accountants — which propose a tax on all British companies with overseas subsidiaries in low-tax regimes. It also wants a new definition of company residence to strike at businesses which operate in the United Kingdom, but enjoy favourable tax benefits because they are controlled from overseas. Finally, and in the view of many multinationals most alarmingly, the Revenue wants to tax loans made by overseas subsidiaries to their United Kingdom-based parents. The Revenue argues that the loans are an avoidance device aimed at ducking the tax which would be paid if funds were remitted to Britain as dividends.

As commercial loans, United Kingdom companies must pay interest to the lenders. And to the apparent disgust of the Revenue, they then claim tax relief on the loan interest payments.

Businesses argue that they arrange their affairs in this way because their overseas subsidiaries face high local taxes and punitive withholding taxes on dividends paid overseas. They also claim the draft clauses represent a serious threat to multinational business carried on from the United Kingdom.

All the leading pressure groups have been begging the Chancellor to defer introduction of the plans for a year of further consultation.

Drew Johnston

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BROKERs' VIEWS

Budget expected to boost market

Brokers are viewing tomorrow's Budget optimistically for the stock market. A stimulus will be given to the economy, it is thought, although opinions vary on the amount of money the Chancellor will give away. Gilts are expected to continue to trade well by most brokers. Forecasts on the equity market, which has been remarkably firm recently, are more cautious.

James Capel see the Chancellor giving away "a modest £500m to £750m." The case for a cut in the National Insurance surcharge has been weakened by the fall in oil prices. "As a consequence we still believe that the best use for the money would be the indexation of customs and excise duties other than petrol," they say. They see a growth in the economy of 2.5 per cent in 1983, and inflation down to 8 per cent.

Laing & Cruickshank are going for a £1,000m giveaway by the Chancellor. They expect the gilt market rally to continue into the summer. The authorities have nudged down interest rates, and further cuts in base rates to 12½ per cent can be expected by mid-year. But, in the second half, rising United States interest rates and buoyant corporate loan demand will put upward pressure on base rates, they say.

Panmure Gordon are positive of the gilt market after the Budget. The weakening of business activity, oil prices, and loan demand in Western economies is gathering force, and the inevitability of a significant fall in bond yields has become clear, they say. Fundamental British ecomomic influences on gilts remain — almost without exception favourable. As the payment of overdue and seasonal tax is achieved, liquidity srpluses are likely to emerge.

Sheppards and Chase have a number of reviews out this week. On Barclays Bank they see "considerable scope of profits growth this year". The shares are on an attractive yield, which the brokers are forecasting at 7.9 per cent for the year to end December. Commercial Union is their preferred stock among the composite insurance companies, with the yields for 1982 and 1983 forecast at 12.3 and 13.6 per cent respectively.

Grieveson, Grant's latest commentary on the unlisted securities market picks out Johnstone's Paints as having good long-term growth potential. For 1981 the brokers see pretax profits of £1.55m, growing to £1.8m in 1982, giving earnings per share of 7.1d 8.2 and yields of 3.1 and 6.1 per cent.

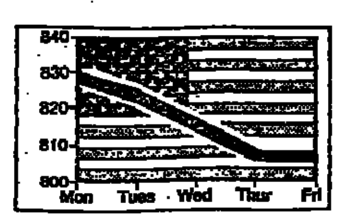
Phillips & Drew recommend buys for BPB and for Imperial Group. Carr Sebag like Ultramar, on a forecast p/e ratio of 4.6 for 1982 and 3.7 for 1983; the yields for the same years are forecast at 5.4 and 6.2 per cent. Carr Sebag also like Diploma, at a fully taxed p/e of 24.3 for 1982 and 19.7 for 1983, with yields of 2.6 and 2.9 per cent respectively.

Rowe & Pitman recommend a buy on Royal Insurance (as do a number of other brokers). They estimate a p/e ratio of 9 for 1982 and a gross yield of 10.6 per cent. Capel-Cure Myers also favour Royal Insurance, taking their forecast to 1983 when they see pre-tax profits at £168.4m, giving a p/e of 7 and a yield of 11.3 per cent.

Sally White

MARKETS ROUND-UP

Wall Street bleak but busy



Concern about the recession took the Dow Jones industrial average down another 17.03 pts last week to close at 807.36. Wall Street is in the grip of the worst bear market since the 1973-74 recession and few analysts see much hope of relaxation before the end of April.

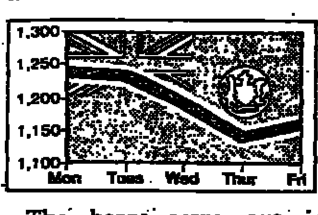
The Dow is expected to fall to 725 or 750 before it begins to rise again as investors act on nervousness about the recovery supposed to begin in the second half of the year. Last week saw the heaviest volume of trading since the week ending January 9, 1981, when Mr Joe Granville, an influential investment counsellor advised his clients to sell everything.

Volume totalled 328.82 million shares last week compared to the record of 324.52 million in 1981. The past few weeks have seen the stock market defy traditional indicators. Recently bond prices have rallied and interest rates have declined, a combination that usually prompts the market to rise.

Last week the money supply fell by $3,000m, easing fears that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit.

HONGKONG

Market battered



The bears were out in force as the market took a battering. The Hang Seng Index closed at 1158.92, shedding 113 points for the week. After weeks of poor volume, reflecting the lack of interest, average daily turnover was up at HK$180m (£16.5m), fuelled by the selling spree.

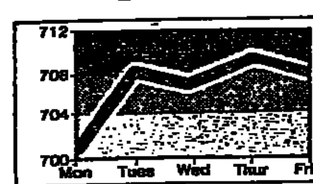
The week's most significant point came when the market broke through the supposed 1220 support level without any noticeable resistance. Institutions began selling again and brokers now see the next support area as 1100.

The recent slide in share prices has hit property stocks in particular. The two major blue chips, Hongkong Land and Cheung Dong, have now dropped 28 per cent and 32 per cent respectively in the last two months.

But sentiment remains overwhelmingly bearish, despite Friday's rally of 18 points, which brokers described as unconvincing in view of short covering and continued selling into strength.

GERMANY

Foreign boost



With the Commerzbank index having briefly touched a new high for the year last week, analysts are wondering whether German stock exchanges are finally poised to break out of the doldrums that have characterized share markets over the past six months.

Heavy foreign buying of shares gave the markets a substantial and unexpected boost last Tuesday and subsequent profit taking has done nothing to upset operators who believe that the fudamentals are at present positive.

Foreign bargain-hunting is cited as evidence that German shares are cheap at present levels. Hopes are growing that the current success of German industry on export markets will translate into economic revival at home and create the conditions for a drop in domestic interest rates.

Investors have also been encouraged by positive company news, particularly from Preussag, a stock market favourite last year, which has promised a higher dividend for 1981 on the strength of 20 per cent higher profits.

AUSTRALIA

Prices drop



Two incidents last Wednesday clearly showed the current mood of the Melbourne Stock Exchange. In the first EZ Industries had 50c cut from its previous closing price, bringing the stock down to A$3.30.

The fall was a harsh reaction to the EZ one-for-five rights issue, aiming to raise A$42.5m (24.3m) from shareholders. Elders IXL opened 14c higher, but quickly fell to A$4.25, a loss of 1c. This followed Elders' report of a better-than-expected profit and a one-for-two bonus issue.

The first case was overreaction to bad news — the second was lack of reaction to good news. One broker summed it up this way: "Confidence is shattered." Indeed, there wasn't much to be confident about on the resources scene.

The oil bubble finally burst, with Britain lowering the price of its North Sea crude by $4 to $31 a barrel in response to the world oil glut. This will put increased pressure on Opec and particulauly Saudi Arabia to reduce prices and/or output.

As far as the market is concerned this will hold back the steady growth in the Australian import parity price for oil and consequently the profit prospects of Australian oil and gas companies. The oil and gas index plunged through the 400 mark, closing the week at 384.0, a drop of 64.5 points or 16.5 per cent from the previous week. Some prominent oil and gas shares suffered in the shakeout.

SOUTH AFRICA

Out for blood

It was a week of bloodletting on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and there is more to come if the trend continues. In the past week the market capitalization of ordinary shares has fallen by 4,300m Rand (£2,216m) and so far this year the total market in ordinaries has tumbled by 12,455m Rand to 59,000m Rand.

The most severe drop last week was in gold shares which shed 1,300m Rand of their market value and the current market capitalization is 13,400m Rand but industrials, too, have suffered.

Although the industrial board has held up under the pressure of the last month there were some big losses during the past week with Aeci down from 880 cents to 780, Abercom down from 370 to 330. Premier Milling down to 1300 from 1440, Tiger Oats down from 1930 to 1850, Remgro, the Rembrandt Tobacco Organisation holding company, losing 55 to end on 1,000.

COMMODITIES

Sugar prices still going down

Wander into the trading room of your friendly local sugar broker these days and you will be greeted by the unusual sight of complete inactivity. Normally frenetic dealers have their well-shod feet planted on desks, and the feeling of repose is pervasive. It is, any broker will tell you, a very boring market.

Not only is trading slow, but prices are low. The London daily raws price at the ennd of last week was £155 a tonne, about £100 less than a year ago. Sugar for May dellivery is fetching about £160 a tonne, roughly £120 less than during the same period of 1981. Indeed, during October 1980 prices touched £400 a tonne, and there was talk of them rising further.

But instead the trend has been down, accompanied of course by the usual fluctuations. Sugar prices are now back to levels prevailing a full two years ago. And part of the reason for the lack of action is worry that we have not seen the bottom of the sugar market.

The worry is superficially surprising because both the European Economic Community and the International Sugar Agreement, the two bodies which in uncertain tandem play a major role in the market's fortunes, have attempted to control the excess supply which afflicts the free market.

For its part, the ISA has cut the quantity of sugar members are allowed to export to 85 per cent of Basic Export Tonnage. BETs are the amounts individual countries may export, and a 15 per cent reduction is the maximum under the agreement. In 1980 members' BETs totalled 15.4m tonnes.

Under its agreement, dating from 1978, the ISA is supposed to keep prices within the range of 13 to 23 cents a pound. Unfortunately sugar is currently hovering around 12 cents. So the intervention of the EEC will also be important. The community proposes to stockpile sugar with the twin aims of not depressing world prices while discouraging farmers from planting more.

The official stockpile target is 1.7m tonnes out of estimated 1981 EEC production of 15.6m tonnes and exports approaching 6m tonnes. ISA and EEC restrictions should go some way to balancing a market which in the 1981-82 season is thought to produce a world surplus of 4.9m tonnes over consumption of 90.4m tonnes.

Michael Prest

CAPITAL MARKETS

Prime rate cut likely, after drop in M1

From Maxwell Newton, New York, March 7

An early reduction in the New York prime rate seems inevitable after the big fall in money supply (M1) announced on Friday. Money stock in the week to February 24 fell by $3,000m to bring the total back below the level of the week ending January 6 and thus wiping out most of the bulge in money growth which has undermined confidence in the financial markets.

The drop in money stock since the peak in the week ended January 13 has been particularly welcome for President Reagan as every reduction in interest rates diminishes the presure on him to reduce defence spending or to restore previously announced cuts in rates of taxation.

Recent movements in interest rates have been powerfully influenced by the movements in the money stock.

The peak in the Treasury bill rate was reached shortly after the peak in the money supply. This is because there is a lag of one week in the announcement of the money supply figure and because there is a short "assessment time" during which the market has a chance to formulate a view about the significance of the announced change in the money stock.

Bearing those short lags in mind, it is clear that the market is dominated in the short term by the perception of the significance of the change in the money stock.

Two other factors are at work which will depress interest rates in the coming weeks.

First, there has been a quite extraordinary drop in the rate of inflation in America.

In 1979, producer (wholesale) prices in America rose by 12.8 per cent; in 1980 by 11.8 per cent; and in 1981 by 7 per cent. The sharp decline began in May 1981 when the producer price index rose only 0.4 per cent. Since then there has been only one month — October 1981 — when producers' prices have risen by more than 0.5 per cent. In January, producer prices rose by 0.4 per cent. The Washington Analysis Corporation (a subsidiary of Bache) estimates that in February the producer price index will rise only 0.1 to 0.3 per cent and in March it should rise only 0.0 to 0.2 per cent.

The collapse of oil and gold prices and the pervasive weakness of all commodity price futures will have a strong effect in leading to change in inflationary estimates. In the wages sector, recent growth of hourly money wages has dropped below 6 per cent a year

The second factor which will bring about a collapse of interest rates is the decline in the demand for credit by American corporations. Since October, when the current down phase of the recession gained fresh momentum (resulting in the nearly 5 per cent annual rate of decline of real gross national product in the December quarter) outstanding short term corporate loans have risen very rapidly.

Seasonally adjusted commercial and industrial loans by the large commercial banks rose from $188,000m in October to $199,000m, in the first week of February. This rise of $11,000m compared with the rise of $16,000m between January and October last year. Thus in the period since October these short term corporate bank loans have been rising at an annual rate of something like $40,000m a year while in the nine months to October they were rising at only about one half that rate.

The exceptionally sharp rise in corporate short term bank borrowing reflected the fact that corporations were caught wrong-footed by the steep decline in output in the fourth quarter of 1981. They had been encouraged to believe by the "consensus" forecast of American economists that there would not be a steep decline in real GNP in the fourth quarter.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YIM
Toronto Dominion Bank 15¼% 1985	100¼	14.65
Ford 14⅞% 1985	98⅞	15.55
ICI 11% 1985	95⅞	14.81
Sweden 15¼% 1985	100	15.06
Continental Illinois 14¼% 1984	99⅛	14.87
G.M.A.C. 16¼% 1984	102⅛	15.27
Ford 16% 1984	100	15.98
C.I.B.C. 14¼% 1984	99⅛	14.93
Wells Fargo 15¼% 1984	101⅛	14.49
ARDB 9% 1984	89	15.38
IBM World Trade 14¼% 1985	103⅛	13.31
British Columbia MF 17% 1985	104⅛	15.33
Elf Aquitaine 8¼% 1985	83⅛	15.49
Walt Disney 15¼% 1986	103⅛	14.55
Southern Cal Edison 16¼% 1986	106	14.81
Citicorp 16¼% 1986	104⅛	15.30
World Bank 10¼% 1987	83⅛	15.00
RCA 15¼% 1987	96⅛	16.44
Amoco UK 13¼% 1988	94⅛	14.75
Japanese Dev Bank 15¼% 1987	100⅛	15.33
Montana Power 15¼% 1987	98⅛	15.73
Rebsteel 11¼% 1988	80⅛	16.68
Western Mining 15¼% 1988	96⅛	16.24
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	100	15.96
United Biscuits 11% 1990	77⅛	16.09
EIB 16¼% 1991	106	15.65
National Westminster 14¼% 1991	98⅛	14.94
Ontario Hydro 13¼% 1991	94⅛	14.61
Barclays Bank 8¼% 1992	70⅛	13.96
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	76⅛	14.19
Dow Chemical 9¼% 1994	75⅛	13.86
CNA 16¼% 1996	95⅛	16.08

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9¼% 1994	96	0.4
Beatrice 4¼% 1992	72	8.2
Eastman Kodak 4¼% 1995 (SA)	81	15.7
Ford 5% 1988	57	57.5
Galveston-Houston 8% 1995	96	18.9
INA 6% 1997	138	−1.4
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	73	37.6
J. P. Morgan 4¼% 1987	104	−2.6
Revlon 4¼% 1987	82	6.4
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	70	25.4
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	70	51.0
Xerox 5% 1988	65	150.3
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	**Price**	**YIM**
O.K.B. 9% 1987	97	9.75
World Bank 9% 1988	97	9.60
EIB 10% 1989	101⅛	9.73
Asian Dev Bank 10% 1990	100⅛	9.90
Australia 9¼% 1991	99⅛	9.46
FLOATING RATE NOTES	**Price**	**Crrnt Yld**
Lloyds Bank 1983	99⅞	12.95
BNP 1985	100⅛	15.19
Standard & Chart 1984	100	12.95
IBJ 1985	100	13.25
Offshore Mining 1986	100	15.25
Midland 1987	99⅛	13.01
Credit National 1988	99⅛	15.18
GZB 1989	100	16.01
Barclays 1990	99⅛	14.71
BNP 1991	100⅛	15.60
Midland 1992	99⅛	13.77
Chase Manhattan 1993	96⅛	15.77
Nat West 1994	98⅛	16.67
Barclays 1995	99⅞	15.89

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

INTER-CITY PEOPLE

CIRENCESTER

Woodlanders' trunk call

Bill Wright is the National Trust's adviser on conservation and woodlands and the news from his office in Cirencester is cheerful.

This year's annual report of the trust speaks of "cause for concern" over woodland acquired by the trust but subject to leases granted to the Forestry Commission by a previous owner.

The commission is busy selling off bits of woodland, and there have been fears that new owners might be "less sympathetic" to the trust's objectives of conservation, recreation and public access.

In particular, there are two woods belonging to the trust but where the commission has a lease — a 578-acre expanse at Buscot, Oxfordshire, and 808 acres at Slindon, Sussex.

But, Dr Wright tells me, the National Trust is feeling much happier with the recent passage of the Forestry Act. This does not give the trust the power it wanted to veto disposals by the commission of such land, but the trust has received an assurance from the Agriculture Minister, Mr Peter Walker, that its interests will be borne in mind.

Funnily enough the first bit of NT land subject to a commission lease to come up for sale was offered to the trust itself. This was a small wood around the Roman goldmine at Dolaucothi, Llandeilo; the trust declined politely, and there, for the moment anyway, the matter rests.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Mothers in lore

There are two new faces at F International, the Berkhamsted-based computer systems house, many of whose workers are mothers of young children.

The two faces belong to Jane Tozer, who has a son a year old, and who comes in from IBM to be F's business development manager, and Ann Budge, who has a daughter of nine. Ann Budge is to be area manager for F's new Scottish sales office in Edinburgh.

Jane Tozer's brief is to take F International into new areas of computing service, and Ann Budge's is to exploit Scottish opportunities revealed in a recent feasibility study.



F International's Jane Tozer (left) and Ann Budge.

SOUTHAMPTON

In conference

Jack Newby, the director of the Electrical Contractors' Association, has come to the parting of the ways with his senior deputy, Nick Cory.

Newby, an ex-PA management consultant, has been director for the past 2½ years; Cory, a long-time ECA man, has been deputy director for the past three. One of Cory's duties at ECA was to organise the association's annual conference, in which capacity he won an award last year from the Association of Conference Executives.

This is a pointer to what Cory will be doing next. He has formed Nicholas Cory Ltd., his own conference and communications firm, in Havant (Southampton) and London.

He is now in talks with Southampton businessman Norman Kemish about "business development".

Kemish, a former stand-up comedian, is now with his partner Arthur Gale, an electrical contractor and co-owner of the Southampton Boat Show. But perhaps more to the point, Kemish becomes president of the Southampton Chamber of Trade in May.

● *Graham Bannock comes up with some fascinating nuggets in his work as managing director of the Economist Intelligence Unit and a member of the Economist's Advisory Group. Which port, would you think, is "surpassed as a natural harbour only by Sydney and Rio de Janeiro" with a water depth of 14 fathoms and ability to take vessels of any size? It is a British port, and according to Bannock's latest EAG study Enterprise West, it's Falmouth, Cornwall.*

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr S. J. Salmon has been appointed group financial controller of Bowthorpe Holdings.

Mr Paul Breach, marketing director of Seagram Europe, has been promoted to vice-president and marketing director of Seagram Europe.

Mr John Mitchell and Mr James Scott have been appointed as executive directors and Mr Frazer Sedcole as a non-executive director of Tate & Lyle.

Weather-beaten tourist industry seeks an investment umbrella

The leisure complex that puts a wide range of attractions from night clubs to wave pools under one roof is already proving a success as a way for Britain's tourist industry to beat the weather.

The most elaborate example, the Great Yarmouth Marina Centre, promises to be well into the black in its first year of operation after a winter season which has surprised — pleasantly — its managers. There are similar centres — on a more limited scale — at Rhyl and Swansea in Wales and on the Isle of Man (the re-built Summerland).

But if Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board (ETB), gets his way they could soon be appearing in an increasing number of resorts, both on the coast and inland.

New ways of funding projects and a policy switch by government on geographical limitations on tourist development are, however, crucial to this and other schemes envisaged by Mr Montague as a way of rescuing England's faded tourist performance. Last year Britain had its biggest tourism deficit yet — Britons spent £245m more abroad than was earned in Britain. Nine per cent more Britons went abroad, while overseas visitors to the United Kingdom declined seven per cent.

The ETB's plan involves three main elements.

One is making greater use of low-interest loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB). These are currently running at £12m a year but there now seems an increasingly good chance of pushing this nearer to £20m a year for the next two years.

A £7m hotel at Harrogate, complementing the town's new conference centre, is demonstrating the investment gearing to be expected from EIB loans. There £2.5m in EIB loans went in, linked to cash from a City institution and with some involvement by the local developer.

The EIB loan, and the ETB's role in helping to get institutional backing, made it possible to get the scheme for the 230-bedroom hotel off the ground, according to the local developer, Mr John Abel, a Harrogate hotelier.

Institutional money is the second element in the ETB's plan.

Mr Montague says: "City institutions have not been over-enthusiastic about putting money into tourist development and that probably goes back to when they saw too many fingers burned when the property market crashed. What we have argued is that, even though hotels or other developments may have been involved, it was a property market problem, not just a tourism one."

The point is getting home, he believes. In the drive to get investment in inner city areas, institutions could also find themselves involved in tourist development.

The more sympathetic approach by institutions is encouraged by the soft-loan element injected by the EIB.

At the moment, however, an investment package like this can only be put together effectively in development areas. EIB money is tied to such areas; so is any assistance from the ETB from its current annual budget of £12m.

At Scarborough, for instance, a £6m programme which included renovation of the Spa conference complex and upgrading of local hotels, was able to attract around £1m from the EIB and a similar amount from the ETB.

But there are tourist centres in non-designated areas which deserve help as much as at Scarborough, Mr Montague maintains. There are resorts on the south coast from Margate to the West Country where high unemployment could be alleviated by tourist development, he says.

Loosening this development area straitjacket is the third element needed if the ETB's plans are to achieve maximum impact. There are signs that Whitehall may accept this thinking, although whether Brussels would widen the base for EIB loans is another matter.

The continued restriction of EIB loans to the development areas is not the only possible problem there. If interest rates in the United Kingdom were to decline relative to those in Europe the EIB terms would be less attractive.

That emphasizes the importance of efforts like those of Mr Montague to win the institutions over to the merits of tourist development.

If the ETB is given the go-ahead to extend its investment activities geographically its present level of resources will look rather meagre which should provide the impetus for putting together more deals involving institutions and local developers.

Perhaps next year the ETB might have some chance of getting more money for aiding tourist projects if only on the argument that the industry is labour-intensive and stands a good chance of reducing unemployment.

But the encouraging development for the ETB is that when it does decide to support schemes, albeit in small measure in actual cash terms, this increasingly is proving sufficient to persuade institutions to move in with their substantial backing.

Mr Montague would also like to see more emphasis on improving resort attractions.

Picture: Chris Gregory



Relaxing at the Great Yarmouth Marina Centre — an all-weather lure for tourists

"I suspect that tourist attractions are at least equal in importance to if not more important than, the accommodation on offer," he said. "We do not need more hotel rooms, although quality needs to improve, more central heating, less sharing of loos."

He regards the £5.7m Great Yarmouth complex as a textbook example for other resorts. "Within five years I expect to see at least a dozen such centres around the country," says Mr Montague.

Facilities in the beach-side building include a pool with waves lapping onto warmed tiles, a variety of sports facilities, an entertainment piazza, amusements, catering areas and a discotheque. On Caribbean evenings by the pool the lights are dimmed, steel bands play and the food and drink have a tropical touch.

The local authority, faced with doing something about an old open-air seawater pool, got the project on the road with the backing of the National Coal Board Pension Fund. That avoided the problem of barking shins against public sector borrowing limits.

Mr Chris Barnard, the general manager, expects the first year's trading surplus at least to meet payments due to the pension fund.

When the centre opened last summer 5,500 people a day paid 40p (half price for a child) to get into the complex. Almost as many passed through the turnstiles in the autumn, according to Mr Barnard.

"People are coming for the day or for the week-end and from quite far afield. We did not expect to make any money in this first winter; in the event we could be near to breaking even."

Derek Harris

Tourism: the trade balance at current prices

	£m UK earnings from overseas visitors	£m UK residents spending abroad	£m balance
1971	500	442	+ 58
1972	576	535	+ 41
1973	726	695	+ 31
1974	898	703	+ 195
1975	1,218	917	+ 301
1976	1,768	1,068	+ 700
1977	2,352	1,186	+ 1,166
1978	2,507	1,549	+ 958
1979	2,797	2,109	+ 688
1980	2,961	2,738	+ 233
1981	3,041(p)	3,286(p)	− 243

Source: Department of Trade (p) Provisional

The threat to Belgium's unity

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK: STEEL INDUSTRY

By Peter Norman

Brussels

The long-running crisis in the South Belgian steel industry threatens to get out of control.

The outward symptoms over the past two weeks have been strikes and demonstrations in the steel towns along the Sambre and Meuse Valleys as workers have followed the call of their unions to protest against the likelihood of job losses.

But the economic problems of the industry, centred on the ailing Cockerill Sambre steel concern, have begun to shake personalities and institutions far beyond the grimy manufacturing centres near Liege and Charleroi.

The future of the steel industry in southern Belgium has put the Government in Brussels on a collision course with the EEC Commission.

It threatens to erode the position of Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian national who is EEC Commissioner for Industry and Energy and until now the undisputed star in the European Commission.

The steel dossier has landed back on the Belgian Cabinet table with a thump and ended the political honeymoon for Mr Wilfried Martens and his new centre right coalition government which took power in the middle of December.

Mr Martens, by obtaining special executive powers from parliament, made an impressive start on his policies of public sector austerity, wage restraint and encouraging free enterprise. But the steel crisis has provided a focus for opposition from both Christian and socialist trade union organizations in southern Belgium and the French-speaking Socialist Party, which for the first time in many years, is outside the government.

Some observers even believe that the problems of the steel industry in French-speaking Wallonia could accelerate the break up of the Belgian state.

The prospect of the Wallonian steel industry being a continued drain on government funds has provoked calls in Flemish-speaking Flanders for regional financing of Belgium's problem industries that would inevitably lead to a further weakening of the links between the two linguistic communities that live uneasily side by side in the kingdom of the Belgians.

Strangely enough, these calls have been echoed by French-speaking politicians and union representatives, who, apparently ignoring the heavy financial burden that regionalization would mean for the south, want the South Belgian steel industry to be controlled by the Wallonians themselves.

Cockerill Sambre, the company at the centre of the conflict, is 80 per cent-owned by the Belgian state. It was formed last year from the Cockerill Steel Company of Liege and the Hainault Sambre group of companies based in Charleroi, about 55 miles to the west.

By all objective criteria it should have been declared bankrupt long ago.

The group owes its existence to the enormous amounts of government aid pumped into its constituent parts since the beginning of the steel crisis in 1974. The official purpose of the aid — to enable the industry to restructure — was quickly forgotten as funds were used to stem losses and maintain a production capacity of 8.5 metric tonnes of steel a year ago and a workforce of around 25,000 men.

This prodigal expenditure of public funds was finally halted by the European Commission last week.

After a tense round of talks, Viscount Davignon rejected key parts of a Belgian Government rescue plan for the Cockerill Sambre group on the grounds that the restructuring elements in the scheme were insufficient to return it to profitability.

The commissioner disclosed that a McKinsey management consultancy team has predicted that the group, which lost 17,000m Belgian Francs (£213m) last year, could still expect deficits of between BFr5,700m and BFr18,000m in 1985 depending on the state of the steel market if the Government's proposed BFr27,000m aid and restructuring package as accepted in full.

Under a code of practice adopted by the EEC member states and enforced by the commission, state aid for the steel industry has to be phased out by the middle of the decade. Viscount Davignon was left with no choice but to reject the package.

Although the commission accepted the need for BFr21,000m of aid. Its decision to block a BFr6,000m tranche intended to finance a new continuous casting plant at Seraing brought the crisis to a head.

The decision, based on McKinsey's prediction that the plant would lose nearly BFr300m a year, not only pushed the dossier back to the Belgian Government, it also stoked up trade union hostility.

For Seraing, once the home of the Prince Bishops of Liege, is also the power base of the formidable socialist trade union leader M Robert Gillon. The slow death of Seraing as a steel-making centre, implied in the decision against the new plant, has left M Gillon with nothing to lose and everything to gain in a fight to the finish with the commission and the Belgian Government.

The Belgian steel plan has been described as an unexploded bomb that could blow up in the face of any person or organization going too near it.

Commissioner Davignon already bears some scars. The Government in Brussels, dominated by Flemish-speaking Christian and liberal politicians, has been neatly side stepping the steel problem and passing the buck to the commissioner, who as a French-speaking Social Christian must look for his political constituency to the south of the country.

Davignon, who would be involved anyway as a result of his European functions, is doubly implicated because over the years he has insisted, for domestic political reasons, on taking part in the decision making on the restructuring of the southern Belgian steel industry.

Inevitably French-speaking socialist politicians and trade unionists are holding the commissioner partly responsible for the 5,000 or more jobs that will be lost in an already depressed part of the country if Cockerill Sambre does not get its fourth continuous casting plant in Seraing.

The social unrest that has accompanied the Cockerill Sambre issue has taken some of the glitter off Mr Marten's fifth government and could weaken his support in the business community. The strikes, demonstrations and threats of a "march on Brussels" have brought to a halt the long upsurge of Belgian stock prices that followed this Government's creation.

The loyalty to the centre-right coalition of the French-speaking Social Christians could also be put to the test as this party has been in internal disarray following heavy losses in the general election.

But the Cockerill Sambre case also poses a question mark over the future of Belgium itself.

Mr Martens's present fifth government and his fourth administration which was in power last winter distinguished themselves by showing a determination to tackle the grave economic problems afflicting the Belgian state.

The Cockerill Sambre issue, by provoking calls for a regionalization of steel and the other problem industries of coal mining, textiles, glass making and shipbuilding, threatens instead to revive the fruitless quarrelling in Belgium between the Wallonian community in the depressed south and richer, Flanders in the north.

Striking Belgian steel workers showed a united front last week, but the crisis-hit industry threatens to split the country

Business Editor

Aiming for lower interest rates

"In the year ahead the burden of income tax and excise duties has to rise in order to secure lower interest rates and thus improve the prospects for industry and employment." Thus said Sir Geoffrey Howe a year ago.

This time the Chancellor will presumably not need to be quite so harsh when it comes to the tax burden, though it remains hard to see that he can avoid raising it slightly given the proposed increase in National Insurance contributions.

The point, however, is that the broad thrust of the strategy is clearly going to remain the same — a tight fiscal policy in order to leave room for a progressive fall in interest rates.

The cynics might be forgiven for recalling that Budget day last year produced both the first and last steps on the road to lower interest rates. Minimum Lending Rate, for those who remember it, was cut from 14 to 12 per cent. But after the first bout of euphoria, interest rates, both short and long term, then proceeded to move steadily higher. Bank base rates were back up to 16 per cent by early autumn and still stand at 13½ per cent.

So what are the chances of things running rather more kindly for Sir Geoffrey this year?

On the domestic front, the major worry must be the strength of the economic recovery and the kind of wage pressures which that produces for the next pay round.

For one starts from the relatively tight position where consistency with the Medium Term Financial Strategy provides for monetary growth (whether or not specifically pinned to sterling M3) of 5 to 9 per cent. As in America, the monetary authorities over here will doubtless expect growth to be near the top end of that range. Even so, some increase in the velocity of circulation is required to finance a prospective increase in money GDP over the next 12 months of, perhaps, 11 to 12 per cent.

That may not in itself seem unreasonable. But the issue becomes rather more worrying if one looks at it from the viewpoint of the likely credit demand required to finance recovery, particularly to finance an upward swing in the stock cycle.

The latest year's figures for bank lending to the private sector have, of course, been inflated by the banks' rapidly expanding share of the mortgage market. But that hardly makes the position any more comforting.

If one assumes that the Govenment can fully fund its borrowing requirement in the non-bank market without too much difficulty (thus making no contribution to monetary growth), the expansion of banking credit to the private sector needs to be consistent with a maximum implied growth in sterling M3 of less than £8,000m.

In the latest 12 months, taking in a period of heavy destocking by industry, bank lending to the private sector has grown by £11,400m (or over 20 per cent). During the past six months, as destocking has started to wane, it has grown at an annual rate of £17,500m. Can the private sector's appetite for credit grow still further?

On the face of it, the figures for the last six months — an annualised rate of increase of a good 30 per cent — must be unsustainable. Indeed, it may well be that the financing of tax payments deferred by the civil sevants' dispute last summer has significantly distorted the trend.

However, in spite of the improving trend in corporate profitability, it still seems likely that the financing of higher activity will push the corporate sector firmly into financial deficit this year.

The Chancellor may, of course, propose direct measures to relieve industry's cash flow problems, either by way of a lower National Insurance surcharge or some scheme for the payment of interest net of tax. Alternatively, or additionally, the Chancellor may well feel that the outlook for inflation is sufficiently improved this year to offer a more realistic prospect of the fall in long term yields required to persuade companies to start refinancing their bank borrowings in the long term capital markets.

Developments on these two fronts and, perhaps, an odd reminder to the banks to watch their lending to the personal sector may be enough to see us through. Doubtless the trend in long term interest rates and PSL2 (the broad measure of private sector liquidity) will also be used to offer guidance as to the strength of *total* credit demand in the economy.

Even with favourable developments on the credit front, however, it is difficult to envisage a precipitate fall in interest rates. It would be surprising were the Goverment prepared to see real interest rates returning to zero. More probably it would be content with a real yield curve, rising say from two per cent at the short end to three per cent further out.



Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, who has responsibility for carrying out the Government's monetary policy this year.

Where that might take you in nominal terms depends on whether you see an 11, 10 or a 9 per cent inflation rate over the next 12 months.

Now all this could, of course, be totally upset by developments in the United States — and the US is indeed to blame, at least in part, for what has happened over the past year. This year it could be different, with a sharp fall in dollar interest rates and the dollar itself putting upward pressure on the pound in a way that would force the authorities to chance their arm with lower real interest rates in Britain. Much, one assumes, would depend on how the economy looked at the time.

The great fear, however, continues to be that dollar rates will shoot up once more later this year as America pulls out of recession and the Administration refuses to rein in prosepctive federal deficits.

Possibly, the Europeans could ride that kind of storm rather more easily next time, though it is hard to see them making themselves totally immune.

But a fresh upturn in American interest rates is not the only fear. In spite of the recent strength of the current account of the balance of payments, and in spite of the relatively good performance of sterling of late, there is still some suspicion about the pound's medium-term prospects.

Britain has, indeed, clawed back part of its lost competitiveness through its own efforts during the past year or so. But it is going to take considerable restraint in the next pay round for that improvement to be sustained.

Any signs that pay and productivity trends are failing to maintain that improving trend would quickly transmit themselves to financial markets; and that would leave the Government facing a fresh dilemma.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	98⅛	+⅛	8.385	12.300
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	98⅛	•+⅛	9.427	12.898
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	96¾	+⅛	9.044	12.984
1000m	Exch	3% 1983	93⅝	−⅛	3.204	10.163
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	99	•+½	12.089	12.808
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	96¾	+⅞	9.561	11.919
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	100⅜	+1	13.451	13.216
900m	Exch	10% 1983	95⅞	+⅞	10.430	12.661
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	90½	+½	6.077	11.296
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	96¾	+⅞	11.626	13.188
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	100⅞	+1	13.877	13.508
1250m	Exch	3% 1984	84⅝	+⅞	3.544	10.772
1080m	Treas	12% 1984	97⅛	•+1⅛	12.355	13.345
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	102⅞	+1⅛	14.580	13.769
1000m	Exch Cv 12% 1985		95⅞	•+1⅛	12.517	13.695
1250m	Treas	3% 1985	78⅝	+½	3.818	11.220
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	93⅝	+1⅛	12.284	13.935
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	94⅞	+1½	12.909	14.046
1250m	Exch	11¾% 1986	93	+1⅛	12.632	14.105
900m	Treas	3% 1986	73½	..	4.082	11.060
1250m	Treas	12% 1986	93	+1⅞	12.901	14.226
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	84⅞	+1⅞	10.017	13.184
1000m	Exch	14% 1986	98⅝	+1⅞	14.205	14.420
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	96½	+2	13.730	14.252
MEDIUMS						
559m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	80⅜	+1⅛	8.280	12.284
1250m	Treas	12% 1987	95⅛	+2⅞	13.172	14.341
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	79⅞	+2⅛	9.810	12.964
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	63⅛	+1½	4.753	11.349
1950m	Treas	11½% 1989	88⅛	+3¼	13.067	14.303
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	66⅝	+1⅞	7.730	12.288
850m	Treas	13% 1990	96⅛	+3⅛	13.778	14.212
1000m	Exch	12½% 1990	91⅛	•+3⅛	13.635	14.267
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	77⅛	+2	10.677	14.119
2000m	Treas	11¾% 1991	88⅛	+3	13.463	14.336
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	63⅜	• ..	8.958	12.449
800m	Exch	11% 1991	87⅞	+3	13.164	14.175
850m	Treas	12¾% 1992	93⅜	+2⅞	13.839	14.255
600m	Treas	10% 1992	79⅜	+2⅝	12.609	13.902

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
A — B						
25.8m	AAH	90	..	6.7	7.5	7.1
4,589,000	AB Electronics	118	−2	5.7	4.8	..

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
16.4m	Elliott B.	96	+3	4.6	4.8	..
11.2m	Ellis & Everard	140	+2	8.8	6.3	18.6
5,692,000	Ellis & Gold	25	−¼	3.1	12.3	7.6
2,277,000	Elson & Robbins	23	..	0.1	0.6	..
24.9m	Empire Stores	78	..	3.8	4.8	7.3
10.5m	Energy Serv	28	−1	1.1	4.1	10.7
256.0m	Eng China Clay	158	•−6	10.3	6.5	9.2
504.5m	Ericsson	£19⅝	+⅛	82.4	4.2	30.5

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
135.5m	Metal Box	180	+12	16.5	9.2	15.8
5,256,000	Metal Bulletin	120	..	7.1	6.0	14.4
9,713,000	Metalrax	45	+1	3.1	6.9	7.3
1,945,000	Mettoy	12	..	0.1	1.2	..
39.2m	Meyer M. L.	65	+6	3.1	4.7	..
8,137,000	Midland Ind	63	−3	3.7	5.9	..
4,368,000	Milletts Leis	84	+1	9.9	11.8	8.2
28.9m	Mining Supplies	121	+8	2.9e	2.4	13.6

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
8,771,000		113	−7	12.0b	10.6	..
3,372,000		33	..	2.9	8.7	11.5
3,288,000		81	..	4.6b	5.7	5.9
14.6m		73	−1	7.1	9.8	6.9
3,450,000		61	−2	5.7	9.4	7.6

[illegible]

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
128.2m	Brit & Com	396	+6	19.3b	4.9	8.0
65.2m	Caledonia Inv.	371	+8	20.0	5.4	24.7
23.7m	Fisher J	148	+7	3.3	2.2	11.9
5,640,000	Jacobs J. I.	37½	..	3.3	8.8	16.1

[illegible]

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,927,000	Assam Frontier	205	−8	14.3	7.0	..
11.7m	Camellia Inv	463	−9	7.1	1.5	..
14.8m	McLeod Russel	368	..	11.8	3.2	..
6,283,000	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	136	−4	12.0	8.8	..
1,007,000	Moran	285	..	7.1t	2.5	..
1,024,000	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,339,000	Calcutta Elec	41	..	8.8	21.4	..
1,163,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32½	..	500	15.4	..
25.0m	Gt Nthn Tele	£34	+½	150	4.4	12.8
229.7m	Imp Cont Gas	178	−7	11.9	6.7	11.3
1,107,000	Milford Docks	142	−5	0.7	0.5	..
2,767,000	Nesco Inv	133	−2	10.0	7.5	..
——	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31⅛	•−¾	500	16.0	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORT

CRICKET

Yorkshire to let Boycott see out his contract

By John Woodcock

After a winter spent agonizing over the future of their club, the Yorkshire committee announced at Headingley yesterday that, for the moment, they would let bygones be bygones. Other than setting up a three-man committee, consisting of two of the county's former captains, J. R. Burnet and J. H. H. Sutcliffe, and one of their greatest bowlers, F. S. Trueman, with strong executive powers the status quo continues.

To have sacked Geoff Boycott might have cost the county the best part of £50,000, his salary, that is, plus the cost of the special general meeting which such a move would undoubtedly have prompted, plus a considerable loss in membership and the likelihood of litigation.

Although at the end of last season all but two or three of the Yorkshire side expressed a wish not to play with Boycott any more (this was decided, in fact, by a poll taken at a highly emotional time) he is to be allowed to see out his contract, which expires in September.

The same applies to Chris Old, the captain, and Ray Illingworth, the team manager. In the case of Old and Boycott, the committee decided that it was irrelevant whether or not they approved of their currently being in South Africa.

The text of the statement issued by Yorkshire chairman Michael Crawford: The committee has decided that the respective contracts of … Illingworth and Geoff Boycott shall be honoured for the remainder of their periods, … which cover the 1982 season … difficulty and establishing … spirit and unity is openly … nised and fresh efforts are … made to ensure that past … culties are forgotten and har… is restored.

To this end the committee … appointed Mr J. R. Burnet (c…man), Mr W. H. H. Sutcliffe … Mr F. S. Trueman with the … fic brief of making sure this … iative is sustained. This … committee will be available … help the manager and the … to resolve immediately any … lems which may arise on a … to-day basis.

It is the sincere hope of the committee that the manager and team will now enjoy the … support of the members and … lic.

To take action against … for that would be asking … taken to court. The idea of holding a referendum among Yorkshire's 15,000 members … to whether or not Boycott's services should be retained was rejected as being costly and inopportune. So, for the second time in a quarter of a century, Ronnie Burnet has been summoned to come to Yorkshire's rescue. On the first occasion, in 1958, he did so with conspicuous success — as a captain cast in the Brian Sellars mould.

Though not a good enough player to be in the side on merit, Burnet pulled Yorkshire together when it was needed and in 1959, his second and last season as captain, he led them to the championship. For what he did then he has the gratitude of all Yorkshiremen. His theme yesterday was one of engineering team spirit. "Harmony has to be restored," said Michael Crawford, chairman of the club.

Burnet, Sutcliffe and Trueman were chosen by ballot by their fellow members of the cricket management committee. That this should be done was decided after careful consideration of the "in-depth" report, initiated last autumn.

Many members will think that this investigative committee was about as effective as a glass-bottomed boat in mid-Atlantic. However, reconciliation was recommended as a possibility worth pursuing, and pursued it will be.

For myself, I doubt whether Boycott and Illingworth will both be on the Yorkshire staff in 1983 or, for that matter, whether Old will still be captain. If they are—all three of them—then Yorkshire will be on the road to recovery, and that would be something to be universally welcomed.



Freddie Trueman: arriving for yesterday's meeting.

A memorable Gooch innings

From Michael Horsnell, Port Elizabeth, March 7

South Africa celebrated the end of 12 years of isolation from international cricket with a convincing victory over Graham Gooch's visiting English XI in a one-day, limited-over match at St George's Park, Port Elizabeth, yesterday.

Under a sky of azure blue, tempered by a pleasantly cooling breeze, a capacity crowd of more than 15,000, mainly white but with a leavening of Indians and Coloureds, were treated to a feast of batting skills, of which a dazzling century by Gooch was the most memorable.

Put in to bat by the Springbok captain, Mike Procter, on a pitch that still had some grass on it, the Englishmen got off to a slow and uncertain start, but, thanks mainly to a splendid 138-run third wicket partnership between Gooch and Dennis Amiss they put up a more than respectable 240 for five by the end of their 50 allotted overs.

Set to score at a rate of just over 4.8 runs an over, the Springboks knocked off the required total with three overs to spare, and for the loss of only three wickets. They, too, looked in difficulty, and with the likes of Procter and Ray Jennings still to come in gave an awesome demonstration of the depth of their batting.

Whatever view one takes of the rights and wrongs of the English tour, this was a remarkable performance by Gooch, as much for his sense of confidence and self-possession as for his technical skill. At the age of only 28, he is risking much more in coming here than older members of the side, at or approaching the end of their Test careers, for whom the pecuniary motives appears to have been uppermost.

Gooch opened the English innings with Boycott, who went when the score was only seven, firing a full-blooded square cut off Procter's second over straight into the hands of Rice. Larkins did not stay much longer, being caught behind off Procter for 14. The scoreboard then read 44 for two, with the runs having come at well under four an over.

Amiss then joined Gooch, however, and was sensibly content to play second-fiddle while his captain laid about the bowling with a disdain at times bordering on contempt. Neither the pace of Garth Le Roux and big Vince Van Der Bijl, nor the slow bowling of Kourie, held any problems for the marauding Essex opener.

The first 50 runs of their partnership came in 56 minutes, and of these Amiss scored only six. They reached 100 in 87 minutes, by which time Amiss's share was just 22. Once Gooch had gone, however, well caught and bowled by Le Roux, Amiss opened his shoulders and finished the day with an unbeaten 71 off 102 balls that contained seven fours and a six.

From the South African point of view, this was a … historic … feat that the winning stroke came from the bat of Clive Rice, who … ing for the first time the … when he was selected 12 years … on being chosen to play for the Springboks on their 1970 tour of Australia, which was never to take place.

Only three of the South African players yesterday had … enough to … represented their country … Graeme Pollock … Barry Richards … were in the great Springboks … which … Bill Lawry's Australians 4–0 on their 1970 tour of South Africa.

They did their country proud yesterday. Procter, taking … wickets of Wayne Larkins … Geoff Boycott at a cost of … 20 runs, moved the ball … while Pollock and Richards … on displays of stroke-making … their prime.

Even they were outshone, however, by Gooch's 114, which came in 172 minutes and only 124 balls and earned him the batting … £500 Rand … (£280) … exhibited every shot in the book—hooks, drives, pulls and cuts and a few of his invention.

One image in particular I shall remember is of Gooch advancing down the pitch to Alan Kourie and going down on one knee, Compton-like, to sweep him to leg from somewhere outside the off stump. From the first ball he was in total command, but raised to strike even before the bowler had begun his run.

Facing a target of 241 runs to win, the Springboks set a cracking pace, their score rate seldom dropping much below four runs an over. Although after 40 overs, with the South Africans on 181 for three and needing to accelerate to at least six runs an over to clinch matters, the match was still in theory delicately poised, the outcome never seemed in any doubt.

Jimmy Cook, the tall Transvaaler who opened the Springboks innings, survived some anxious early moments to assert his authority over an uninspired English attack, hitting a six and eight fours in his knock of 82 in just under three hours.

But, if only for sentimental reasons, it was Richards and Pollock who captured the hearts of the crowd. A seemingly rejuvenated Richards, who has not been in good form recently, was all spur power, hammering balls through the covers off the back foot and ringing up his 50 in only 67 balls with the aid of a towering six off Old and seven fours. He was eventually bowled for 62 trying to hook Gooch for another six.

Pollock, by contrast, was all effortless grace, appearing to do little more than lean on the ball as he sent it speeding to the boundary, and needing only 67 minutes to reach his 50, which included a six and seven fours. He and Rice, who had come in with the score at 176 after the departure of Cook, were still there at the end, carrying their bats for 69 and 24 respectively. For the South Africans, if not for international cricket, it was the end of a perfect day.

The English XI play Western Province in a three-day match starting in Cape Town tomorrow before flying north for the first of the three four-day games against the Springboks which begins on Friday at the Wanderers ground in Johannesburg.

SHELL SHIELD: Bridgetown: Trinidad and Tobago, 193; Barbados 312 for eight. Roseau (Dominica): Leeward Islands, 384 and 87 for two; Windward Islands 302.

SYDNEY: one-day competition final: Queensland, 224 for eight. Innings closed (W Broad 85, R Henschell 45); New South Wales, 197 (P Toohey 66, G Dymock 5 for 27). Queensland won by 27 runs. Third place match (in Melbourne): Victoria, 171 for 8 in 39 overs (G Watts 41; M Malone 3 for 19); W Australia, 172 for 8 in 37.3 overs (S Clements 35; S Graf, 3 for 28). W Australia won by two wickets.

ENGLISH XI

G A Gooch, c and b le Roux … 114
G Boycott, c Rice b Procter … [illegible]
W Larkins, c … b Procter … 14
D L Amiss, not out … 71
[illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 3—183, 4—229, 5—237.
BOWLING: Procter 10—5—20—[illegible]; Jefferies 10—2—44—1; le Roux [illegible]—0—70—1; Kourie 10—3—34—0; Van der Bijl 10—1—56—1.

SOUTH AFRICA

S J Cook b Old … [illegible]
B A Richards b Gooch … [illegible]
P N Kirsten c Larkins b Underwood … [illegible]
R G Pollock not out … [illegible]
C E B Rice not out … [illegible]
Extras (lb 9, w 2, nb 4) … 15
Total (3 wkts, 47.2 overs) … [illegible]

*M J Procter, A J Kourie, [illegible] Jennings, G S le Roux, V A P van der Bijl, S T Jefferies did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—135, 2—147, 3—176.
BOWLING: Lever 7—0—56—0; Taylor 10—2—36—0; Gooch 8—[illegible]—27—1; Old 9—1—18—1; Willey [illegible]—0—17—0; Underwood 10—0—40—1; Boycott 0.2—0—5—0.

Umpires: O Schoof, P Hirwitz.

Chairman resigns

Lahore, March 7.—The cricket crisis in Pakistan worsened when the chairman of the selectors resigned today, declaring he "did not want to be a party towards the disintegration of cricket in Pakistan". Ejaz Butt said he would not attend the meeting on Monday to select the Pakistan team for the second Test against Sri Lanka on March 15 at Faisalabad.

Mr Butt alleged in his statement that Air Marshal Nur Khan, chief of Pakistan's board of control, appointed Javed Miandad as captain of the Pakistan cricket team "on his own" and without taking into confidence the council members of the board. Eight top Test players have refused to play under Miandad.

Only one player failed to reach double figures for Sri Lanka today but the opener Wettimuny's 71 yesterday remained the highest score. Mendis (54) was the most successful batsman today. He hit seven fours and a six before Rashid Khan caught him off Tauseef Ahmad just inside the boundary.

Somachandra de Silva scored 26 before being bowled by Tauseef but Sri Lanka's total was a disappointment after starting the day handily placed at 156 for three.

Sri Lanka hit back quickly when Pakistan started their second innings with the opening bowler de Mel taking the wicket of the opening batsman Rizwan-uz-Zaman for 10 with only 16 runs on the board.

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mansoor Akhtar, c Gunatilleke, b de Mel	6
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Gunatilleke, b Ratnayake	42
Salim Malik, b D S de Silva	12
*Javed Miandad, c Gunatilleke, b de Mel	4
Wasim Raja, c Dias, b de Mel	31
Haroon Rashid, run out	153
†Salim Yousuf, c Gunatilleke, b D S de Silva	4
Tahir Naqqash, c Mendis, b D S de Silva	67
Iqbal Qasim lbw b D S de Silva	1
Rashid Khan c Madugalle b R A de Silva	59
Tauseef Ahmad, not out	5
Extras (lb9, nb9, w4)	22
Total	396

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—46, 3—53, 4—72, 5—113, 6—126, 7—231, 8—252, 9—359.
BOWLING: De Mel 38—2—124—3; Ratnayake 16—6—49—1; D S de Silva 33—8—102—4; A de Silva 17—2—2—69—1; Warnapura 2—0—9—0; Wettimuny 2—0—21—0.

Second Innings

Mansoor Akhtar, not out	5
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Gunatilleke, b De Mel	10
Iqbal Qasim, not out	0
Extras (w1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	16

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16.
BOWLING (to date): De Mel 4—0—10—1; Ratnayake 3—1—5—0; D S de Silva 2—2—0—0.

SRI LANKA: First Innings

*B Warnapura, lbw, b Tahir	13
S Wettimuny, c Mansoor, b Rashid	71
R L Dias, lbw, b Qasim	53
R S Madugalle, c Salim, b Rashid	29
R Ratnayake, c Rizwan, b Qasim	24
L R D Mendis, c Rashid, b Tahir	54
A Ranatunga, st Salim, b Tauseef	13
D S de Silva, b Tauseef	26
† H M Gunatilleke, c Salim, b Tahir	14
A L F de Mel, run out	9
G R A de Silva, not out	10
Extras (nb13, lb12, b1, w3)	28
Total	344

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—120, 3—152, 4—199, 5—221, 6—242, 7—285, 8—301, 9—332.
BOWLING: Tahir, 32—11—83—3; Rashid, 36—7—53—3; Qasim, 28—7—88—3; Tauseef, 21.4—6—64—2; Wasim Raja, 5—1—28—0.

—AP and Reuter

An ideal Test workout

Christchurch, March 7.—Australia's batsmen today got the practice they were looking for on the second day of their three-day match against New Zealand Cricket Board President's XI.

The Australians, 73 without loss overnight in reply to the President's XI's first-innings total of 250, fitted in their first full day at the crease since the tour started. They were all out at the close for 357, a lead of 107.

It was an ideal preparation with the second Test — the first was a rain-ruined draw — starting in Auckland on Friday. The Australians scored their runs in 401 minutes on an easy-paced pitch. Their opener Graeme Wood, made a top score of 93 and Greg Chappell 78.

□ The Otago spin bowler, John Bracewell, has been brought into the New Zealand team for the second Test.

TEAM: G P Howarth (Captain), J G Wright, B A Edgar, M Crowe, J V Coney, J F M Morrison, R J Hadlee, I D S Smith, B L Cairns, M C Snedden, G B Troup, J G Bracewell.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First innings

P Webb, lbw, b Alderman	7
T Franklin, c Marsh, b Thomson	27
J F M Morrison, c Marsh, b Pascoe	24
B Blair, b Thomson	9
E Gray, lbw, b Alderman	21
V Brown, c Bright, b Pascoe	52
W K Lees, lbw, b Alderman	0
I Bracewell, c Sub, b Yardley	63
G Robertson, c Yardley, b Bright	28
B Bracewell, run out	0
S L Boock, not out	5
Extras (b5, l-b6, n-b3)	14
Total	250

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—55, 3—77, 4—78, 5—131, 6—131, 7—166, 8—227, 9—227.
BOWLING: Thomson, 15—5—44—3; Alderman, 12—2—35—3; Pascoe, 13—1—53—2; Chappell, 4—1—7—0; Yardley, 6.4—2—51—1; Bright, 20—5—66—1.

AUSTRALIANS: First innings

G M Wood, c Boock, b J Bracewell	93
J Dyson, c Lees, b B Bracewell	31
K J Hughes, c Lees, b Blair	66
A R Border, c Blair, b Robertson	36
G S Chappell, c Lees, b Gray	78
R J Bright, c Blair, b Robertson	27
B Yardley, b Robertson	9
J R Thomson, b Gray	9
T M Alderman, not out	5
L S Pascoe, c Boock, b J Bracewell	1
R W Marsh, absent injured	0
Extras (lb 4, nb 8)	12
Total	357

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—77, 2—167, 3—215, 4—255, 5—333, 6—337, 7—342, 8—352, 9—357.
BOWLING: B Bracewell, 11—3—40—1; Robertson, 26—6—84—3; Boock, 22—6—69—0; J Bracewell, 19.3—3—64—3; Blair, 12—1—31—1; Gray, 22—6—45—2; Brown, 4—0—12—0.

TENNIS

Shale and farewell for Davis Cup Britons

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Rome, Mar 7

Three experienced Italians who are on their way over the hill were just good enough to beat Britain 3—2 in the first round Davis Cup tie that ended here today. This was an impressive performance by players who have been together longer than they dared think about. There were four critical factors, and the most important was the fact that the slow shale court suited Italy better.

The second point is that Paolo Bertolucci emerged from self-doubt to give a dazzling performance in yesterday's doubles, on which the tie hinged. The third is that at the age of 31, Adriano Panatta, his energies eroded by matches on both previous days, just had enough left to resist a stern challenge from Richard Lewis in the decisive singles. The fourth is that, admirable though Lewis was, Britain still need a second string who can give Christopher Mottram the support he deserves.

In 22 "live" Davis Cup singles Mottram has been beaten only by Manuel Orantes, John McEnroe, Ilie Nastase and Guillermo Vilas—all winners of one of the great championships. Mottram beat Panatta on the first day here but Lewis, who has a troublesome knee, was defeated 11—9, 6—1, 6—1 by Corrado Barrazzutti in three hours and six minutes. Lewis played a good first set, but was then overwhelmed by his technical deficiencies and the rising level of Barrazzutti's game.

Bertolucci and Panatta beat Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith 6—4, 6—3, 6—3 in a two-hour doubles richly embellished by finesse and dazzling geometric patterns. Britain had most of the break points in every set but, obviously, were second best in the crucial rallies. They did break through to 3—2 in the second set, but lost the next eight games—largely because Bertolucci's sudden inspiration took the weight from Panatta's shoulder.

Today Mottram kept Britain in the fight by beating Barrazzutti 6—4, 6—3, 7—5 in two hours 42 minutes of fiercely contested and absorbing tennis. Mottram won the first set from 0—2 down, survived two break points before taking charge in the second, and won the third from 2—4 down. This was a sustained exercise in tactical variation and discreet aggression. He can seldom have put away more cross-court backhand volleys during a single match on shale.

Barrazzutti may look dismal and slovenly but he is a crafty and nagging opponent. Moreover the third set was contested amid the kind of crowd disturbances to which the Italian is the more accustomed. After one disputed decision the public were warned that the match would be suspended unless they stopped throwing coins on the court. Then Barrazzutti was warned about his conduct after he had muffed a shot and used his racket as a spade to dig up some of the court dressing.

Mottram took it all in his stride and left Lewis with what, in prospect anyway, was no more than an outside chance of glory. But when the last match was in progress the odds shortened: partly because Lewis kept on playing well and partly because the surprised Panatta looked tired, worried, and inhibited.

Panatta could not maintain his best form and at times sprayed his forehand all over the place. Lewis was twice allowed to serve again because spectators whistled as he was swinging at the ball. He never looked as good a player as Panatta, but the work he was forcing on Panatta threatened to break the Italian's waning stamina and shaky morale. It was not to be. With 10 consecutive points Panatta struggled within easy reach of an 8—6, 6—4, 6—2 win that took two-and-a-quarter hours.

If Britain are to avoid relegation to next year's zonal qualifying competition they must win an October play-off in Spain. At this rate they will soon know how to play on shale.

SCORES: C Barrazzutti beat R Lewis 11—9, 6—1, 6—1; A Panatta and P Bertolucci beat A Jarrett and J Smith 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; Barrazzutti lost to C Mottram 4—6, 3—6, 5—7; Panatta beat Lewis 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

OTHER RESULTS: United States lead India 3—0 (Carlsbad, California); Paraguay beat Ecuador 3—2 (Asuncion); Canada beat Columbia 3—1 (Montreal); Argentina lost to France 2—3 (Buenos Aires); Mexico lost to Australia 2—3 (Mexico City); Indonesia level with South Korea 2—2 (Jakarta); Japan lead Thailand 2—0 (Tokyo); New Zealand beat Spain 3—2 (Christchurch); Chile lead Romania 3—1 (Santiago); Czechoslovakia lead West Germany 5—0 (Prague); Sweden beat Soviet Union 4—1 (Stockholm).

ROUND-UP

Mazzoni counters a controlled challenge

The 23rd Challenge Martini Epée competition, held in London on Saturday, was won after an exciting series of very close fights by Angelo Mazzoni, from Italy, Hilary Cawthorne writes.

Fighting for a place in the final of eight, Mazzoni won the first of four consecutive 10—9 victories when he fought the 1978 champion, Philippe Boisse (France). Next came Stefan Ganeff (Belgium) and Olivier Lenglet (France), who also failed to score the crucial last hit.

The fight for first place provided an interesting contrast in style between the very controlled Daniel Giger (Switzerland) and the flamboyant and mobile Mazzoni. With the fight score again at 9—9 the Swiss attacked, missing his opponent, while Mazzoni's counter-attack found its target.

Mazzoni, aged 20, who has been fencing since the age of six, is the European champion and winner of the recent Monal event in Paris.

Steve Paul, the defending champion and the only Briton to make the final, drew Michel Salesse (France) and, after a good start with the score at 5—1, lost his lead when Salesse changed tactics and started to dominate the fight. When the score reached 9—9, Paul took a chance with a fleche (running) attack, was parried by Salesse and eliminated 10—9.

Neil Mallett (GB) was unlucky to be eliminated only one hit away from his first Martini final when he lost 10—9 to Goran Malkas (Sweden).

The finalists were fortunate to have as their international referee Bill Hoskyns (GB) and Hans Jacobsen (Sweden), both of whom are past world champions, 1958 and 1975 respectively.

Hoskyns, earlier that day, had been fencing in the event as he has in all 23 of the challenge Martini competitions, winning the title 20 years ago in 1962.

Results: 1, A Mazzoni (Italy); 2, D Giger (Switzerland); 3, O Lenglet (France), M Salesse (France); 5, S Ganeff (Belgium), K Hjerpe (Sweden), G Malkas (Sweden); S Paul (GB).

MOTOR RACING

Drivers bow to sanctions

Paris.—Grand Prix drivers in conflict with the International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) bowed today to sanctions imposed by the Sports' highest court, but called for the resignation of the FISA president Jean-Marie Balestre.

Didier Pironi, president of the Professional Racing Drivers' Association, acknowledged yesterday's decision by the appeals tribunal of the International Automobile Federation (FIA). The tribunal confirmed fines of $5,000 imposed by the FISA executive committee led by Balestre on most of the 29 drivers who went on strike at the South African Grand Prix in January, but reduced $10,000 fines on the rest to $5,000.

Pironi said the drivers noted "with great satisfaction the striking rejection of the arbitrary procedure conducted by the president of FISA." Competitors at all levels of the sport would welcome the fact that the attempt of FISA to give itself powers close to those of an extraordinary court has failed lamentably," he explained.—AP.

The Irish driver Tommy Byrne made a superb start from the second row of the grid to win yesterday's opening Silverstone round of the British Formula 3 championship, a Special Correspondent writes. Martin Brundle, the English driver, just held off compatriot Dave Scott for second place.

James Weaver, the London driver, was fourth. He had been the fastest in practice. Byrne, who was the third quickest despite damaging his cars skirts system, seemed unruffled. The Irishmen led all the way from a spectacular start to the crucial first corner. Weaver lost time when he hit the Argentinian Enrique Mansilla. Scott set a new lap record of 107.32 mph.

RESULT: 1, T Byrne (Ireland) Ralt/Toyota 18min 07.17sec at speed 106.49 mph; 2, M Brundle (GB) Ralt/VW 18.14:00sec; 3, D Scott (GB) Ralt/Toyota 18.14:02; 4, J Weaver (GB) Ralt/Toyota 18.21:81sec; 5, E Bertamo (Argentina) Ralt/Toyota 18.25:65; 6, A Toledano (Mexico) Ralt/Toyota 18.32:53. Fastest lap: Scott 107.32mph (record).

HOCKEY

Hertfordshire well placed

By Sydney Friskin

Suffolk, who are due to play Surrey on Saturday in the semi-final round of the County Championship, at Crane Sports Club, Ipswich, had a bad setback yesterday when they were beaten 1—0 by Hertfordshire in the East County league on the same ground.

Hertfordshire are now favourably placed, needing to win their last two matches to retain the title. Their nearest rivals are Cambridgeshire. Hertfordshire's winning goal was scored in the first half by Farmer, a name which was an added blow to the Suffolk side.

There was a double bill at Winnington Park where the North beat Midlands at both senior and junior level. The seniors won 2—1 and the juniors 2—0. North seniors scored first to Robbie Smith, from a short corner just before half time, and Midlands equalised almost immediately after the resumption of play with Lillyman scoring from a short corner, with some help from Mallett. But it was not long before North came up with a dramatic match winner. Hughes and Wilkinson tore through the Midlands defence and Gallagher scored off the rebound from the goalkeeper's pads.

Isca won the premier division of the West League, sponsored by Sun Life, on Saturday for the fifth successive year by beating Bristol 2—0. The goals came in the last twenty minutes, the first by Skinner from open play and the second from a penalty stroke.

At Surbiton the Puritans defeated the villagers of Dulwich by 2—1, the scorers being Shenley for the Puritans (2 penalty strokes) and Borrett for the Dulwich side.

Hagler knocks out Lee

Atlantic City, March 7. Marvin Hagler retained his undisputed world middleweight title by knocking out william "Caveman" Lee in 1 min 6 sec of the first round here today — Reuter.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

RAF COSFORD: AAA national indoor relays: men's 4 x 100 metres: Birchfield Harriers, 43.1 secs; men's 4 x 400 metres: Wolverhampton and Bilston, 3 mins 16.6 secs; men's medley: Birchfield Harriers, 4 mins 19.0 secs; women's 4 x 100 metres: Birchfield Harriers, 50.0 secs; women's 4 x 400 metres: Wolverhampton and Bilston, 3 mins 47.8 secs; women's pentathlon: G Evans (Hull), 3,800 pts; men's sextathlon: P Brice (Shaftesbury), 3,735 pts.

ATHENS: IAAF Citizen Golden Marathon: 1, R Gomez (Mexico), 2hr 11 min 49sec; 2, V Kotov (USSR), 2:13.34; 3, G Meyer (US), 2:14.06; 4, T Persson (Sweden), 2:14.21; 5, D Dahl (Norway), 2:14.39; 6, I Simonsen (Norway), 2:15.03; 15, M Coleby (GB), 2:17.56.

NAGOYA: 30km road race: 1, A Boileau (Canada), 1hr 31min 45 sec; 2, D Cannon (GB), 1:33.11; 3, K Kawaguchi (Japan), 1:33.41. Women 20km: 1, C Toomey (US), 1:06.52; 2, A Masuda (Japan), 1:06.55; 3, M O'Conner (NZ), 1:09.03.

BADMINTON

FARNBOROUGH: International: England 6, Japan 1. R Stevens beat H Hasegawa, 15—6, 15—9; Mrs N Perry and Miss J Webster beat Miss F Tohkairin and Miss M Tomita, 15—7, 15—6; N Yates beat K Zeniya, 11—15, 15—11, 15—12; Mrs H Troke beat Miss K Takamine, 11—2, 11—3; Stevens and A Goode lost to M Tsuchida and S Miyamori 9—15, 6—15; M Tredgett and M Dew beat Zeniya and T Tsuji, 15—3, 15—10.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Atlanta Hawks 112, New Jersey Nets 93; Detroit Pistons 115, New York Knicks 111; Washington Bullets 127, Utah Jazz 113; San Antonio Spurs 171, Milwaukee Bucks 166. Friday: New Jersey Nets 107, Chicago Bulls 90; Boston Celtics 100, Houston Rockets 98; Philadelphia 76ers 89, Atlanta Hawks 80; Phoenix Suns 110, Kansas City Kings 98; Cleveland Cavaliers 111, Portland Trail Blazers 110; Denver Nuggets 127, Washington Bullets 126; Golden State Warriors 117, San Diego Clippers 116; Seattle Supersonics 98, Dallas Mavericks 97.

BOXING

NANAIMO (British Columbia): Canadian heavyweight title: T Berbick beat G Racette, ref 11th round.
PARIS: European heavyweight title: L Rodriguez (France) beat A Syben (Belgium), pts.

CROSS COUNTRY

LEEDS: English cross-country championships: Senior (9 miles): 1, D Clarke 42 min 10 sec; 2, H Jones, 42:33; 3, M McLeod, 42:41; 4, D Moorcroft, 42:56; 5, R Hackney, 43:9. Team: 1, Tipton, 363 pts; 2, Coventry, 304; 3, Aldershot 308. Youths (4 miles): 1, M Vile, 21 min; 2, P Roden, 21:6; 3, C Bradely, 21:8. Team: 1, Thames Valley, 153 pts; 2, Tipton, 177; 3, Birchfield, 188. Juniors (6 miles): 1, S Harris, 29 min 43 sec; 2, J Richards, 29:57; 3, E Herridge, 30:8. Team: 1, Birchfield, 135 pts; 2, Swansea, 164; 3, Elliotts, 195.

CYCLING

GHENT (Belgium): Het Volk race: 1, F de Wolf (Belgium), 5hr; 2, G Jones (GB), 5:00.36; 3, S Kelly (Ireland), 5:00.26; 8, P Sherwen (GB), 5:00.26.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 6, New York Rangers 4; St Louis Blues 5, Detroit Red Wings 1; Minnesota North Stars 3, Vancouver Canucks 1; Colorado Rockies 5, Edmonton Oilers 2; Boston Bruins 4, Los Angeles Kings 0; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Philadelphia Flyers 1; Hartford Whalers 2, Buffalo Sabres 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Quebec Nordiques 4; Montreal Canadiens 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 1. Friday: Washington Capitals 8, Calgary Flames 6; Winnipeg Jets 2, Detroit Red Wings 0.

LACROSSE

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill 9, Hampstead 15; Kenton 11, Lee 6.
MONMOUTH: Women's international: Wales 6, Scotland 3. Juniors: Wales 3, Scotland 6.
OXFORD: Men: Oxford 7, Cambridge 2. Seconds: Oxford 20, Cambridge 1. Women: Oxford 7, Cambridge 6. Seconds: Oxford 5, Cambridge 8.

RIFLE SHOOTING

LONGMOOR (Hampshire): Short range team match: 1, Royal Navy, 840 (E Brice, 145); 2, National Westminster Bank RC, 828 (M Cosway 145); 3, Dartford RC, 815 (I Brown, 143).
MELTON MOWBRAY: British Open Double-Rise championship: 1, K Borley (Staffs) (182 out of 200).

ROWING

READING: Reading University Head of the River: 1, Isis I, 13min 27sec (Elite prize); 2, Leander I, 13:46; 3, Thames Tradesmen I, 14:1; 4, Isis II, 14:3 (senior A prize). Other winners: senior B: Southampton University, 14:26; senior C: Shiplake College, 14:21; novice: RMCS Shrivenham, 15:29 (also HM Forces pennant). Women: Oxford University, 16:36.

SHOW JUMPING

DEN BOSCH: World Cup: 1, R Ehrens (Netherlands), 37.72 sec; 2, E Cupper (Belgium), 4 faults, 35.50; 3, T Frühmann (Austria), 8, 39.50; equal 4, D Broome (GB), H Smith (GB), F Ligges (WG), H Simon (Austria), D van Grösen (Netherlands), G Wiltfang (WG), N Skelton (GB).

SQUASH RACKETS

TORONTO: Invitational women's tournament: S McIntyre (Canada), beat M Greenberg (USA), 3—0; J Maycock (Canada), beat B Savage (Canada), 3—0; B Diggins (Great Britain), beat L Noel (Canada), 3—0.

TENNIS

LOS ANGELES: Women's tournament: Semi-finals: M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat B J King (US), 6—4, 6—2; S Hanika (WG) beat L Allen (US), 6—3, 6—4.
SALISBURY (Maryland): Veterans' tournament: Quarter-finals: R Laver (Australia) beat T Okker (Netherlands), 4—6, 7—6, 6—4; M Riessen (US) beat C Richey (US), 6—1, 6—3.
LYON: Indoor Tournament: Quarter finals: H Leconte (France) beat S van der Merwe (SA), 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; H Kirch Hubel (WG) beat K Meiler (WG), 7—6, 6—3; D Visser (SA) beat L Courteau (France), 6—3, 6—2; M Doyle (US) beat J Windhal (Sweden), 6—3, 6—3.

UNIVERSITY GAMES

CRYSTAL PALACE: University Games: Oxford versus Cambridge: basketball: Oxford 79, Cambridge 76. Men's judo: Oxford 4½, Cambridge 5½. Women's judo: Cambridge 5, Oxford 0. Netball: Cambridge 36, Oxford 27. Men's swimming: Cambridge 43, Oxford 43. Women's swimming: Cambridge 47, Oxford 29. Men's volleyball: Cambridge 3, Oxford 0. Women's volleyball: Cambridge 2, Oxford 0. Water polo: Cambridge 9, Oxford 7. Men's athletics: Cambridge 7, Oxford 0. Women's athletics: Cambridge 3, Oxford 0. Men's fencing: Oxford 9, Cambridge 8. Women's fencing: Cambridge 12, Oxford 4. Men's table tennis: Oxford 10, Cambridge 0. Women's table tennis: Oxford 8, Cambridge 2. Karate: Cambridge 27, Oxford 24. Cambridge won Nel Trophy, 21—11.

WEIGHTLIFTING

MOSCOW: Super heavyweight: A Pissarenko (USSR), clean and jerk, 253kg (world record); combined, 455kg (world record).
FRUNZE: (USSR) International tournament: Up to 100 kg: 1, V Sots (USSR), snatch: 193 kg (world record); jerk: 233 kg (world record).

ATHLETICS

Bronze remains Britain's favourite medal colour

From Michael Coleman, Milan, March 7

Bronze for Mrs Wendy Hoyte in the 60 metres added to Paula Fudge's bronze in Saturday's 3,000 metres, was all Britain could salvage from the European indoor championships here.

There are plans afoot to launch an indoor world championship by 1985, with Coe and Co travelling round the globe for 12 months of the year playing to packed houses.

It could work, judging from the thrilling stuff served up non-stop in the breath-taking Palazzo dello Sport (capacity 20,000) this week when even the most dubious were converted.

Mrs Hoyte was so strong in the semi-final that even Marlies Göhr, the world record holder, did not seem insuperable. But the class showed in the end, the East German doing 7.11 against her world mark of 7.10.

Mark Holtom too, suggested greater things with his 7.72 sec in the hurdles semi-finals by far the best he has ever done—but even with the dangerman Yuri Chervanyov mysteriously missing out the final, he could not repeat this time. It would have won him the gold.

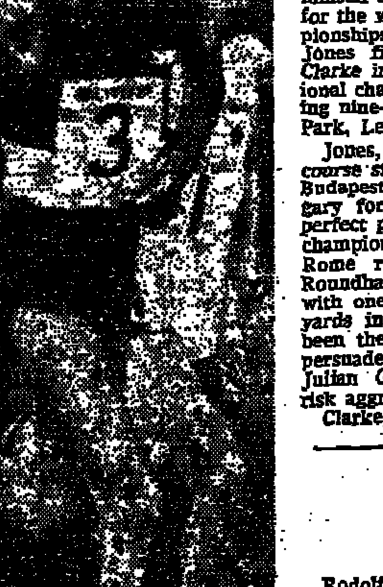
Mrs Fudge's bronze was won in the Battle of Milan — the first 3,000 metre race for women in these championships — the contestants being Agnese Possamai, locally bred, and Maricica Puica, of Romania. The three had left the others with five laps to go and as the bell sounded, the two Latins got their elbows into each other round the bend - with "Momma" Possamai — she has two children — eventually coming out on top.

Yesterday

MEN: 800 metres: 1, A [illegible] (Spain), 1:48.02; 2, K P Nagin (WG), 1:48.31; 3, C Trabado (Spain), 1:48.36. 400 metres: 1, P Konovov (USSR), 47.04; 2, S Ujhelyi (Hungary), 47.14; 3, B Gonzalez (Spain), 47.41. 1500 metres: 1, J L Gonzalez (Spain), 3:38.70; 2, J M Abascal (Spain), 3:38.91; 3, A Loikkanen (Finland), 3:39.62. 60 metres hurdles: A Puchkov (USSR), 7.75; 2, P Krastev (Bulgaria), 7.74; 3, W Doonges (WG), 7.80. 3,000 metres: 1, P Ilg (WG), 7:53.50; 2, A Cova (Italy), 7:54.12; 3, V Abramov (USSR), 7:54.46. 200 metres: 1, E Skamrahl (WG), 21.20; 2, I Nagy (Hungary), 21.41; 3, M di Pace (Italy), 21.62. Shot: 1, V Milic (Yugoslavia), 20.46m; 2, M Machura (Czechoslovakia), 20.07; 3, I Lazarevic (Yugoslavia), 19.66. High Jump: 1, D Mögenburg (WG), 2.34m; 2, J Trzepizur (Poland), 2.32; 3, F Dalhaeuser (Switzerland), 2.32. Pole Vault: 1, V Spasov (USSR), 5.70 metres; 2, K Volkov (USSR), 5.65; 3, W Kozakiewicz (Poland), 5.60. Long Jump: 1, H Lauterbach (EG), 7.8[illegible]; 2, R Bernhard (Switzerland), 7.[illegible]; 3, G Evangelisti (Italy), 7.85. Women: 400 metres: 1, J Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia), 49.59sec (world best); 2, D Rubsam (EG), 51.[illegible]; 3, G Bussmann (WG), 51.57. 1500 metres: 1, G Dorio (Italy), 4:05.[illegible]; 2, B Kraus (WG), 4:04.22; 3, B Liebich (EG), 4:0[illegible].70. 800 metres: 1, D Melinte (Romania), 2:00.[illegible]; 2, M Steuk (EG), 2:0[illegible].07; 3, J Januszka (Poland), 2:01.2[illegible]. 60 metres: 1, M Göhr (EG), 7.11; 2, S Popova (Bulgaria), 7.19; 3, W Hoyte (GB), 7.2[illegible]. High Jump: 1, U Meyfarth (WG), 1.99m; 2, A Bienias (EG), 1.99; 3, K Stark (Hungary), 1.99. 200 metres: 1, C Walter (EG), 22.80; 2, E Kelchevskaya (USSR), 23.[illegible]; 3, H Gaugel (WG), 23.39.

Saturday

MEN: 60 metres: 1, M Woronin (Poland), 6.61; 2, V Atanasov (Bulgaria), 6.62; 3, B Petitbois (France), 6.66. Triple Jump: 1, B Bakosi (Hungary), 17.13m; 2, G Valukevich (USSR), 16.87; 3, N Musienko (USSR), 16.82; 4, A Moore (GB), 16.74. WOMEN: 60m hurdles: 1, K Knabe (EG), 7.98; 2, B Gaertz (EG), 8.00; 3, J Donkova (Bulgaria), 8.05. 3,000m: 1, A Possamai (Italy), 8:53.77; 2, M Puica (Romania), 8:54.26; 3, P Fudge (GB), 8:56.[illegible]. Long jump: 1, S Braun (WG), 6.70; 2, K Hanel (WG), 6.54; 3, V Ionescu (Romania), 6.53. Shot: 1, V Veselinova (Bulgaria), 20.39m; 2, H Fibingerova (Czechoslovakia), 19.24; 3, W Lisiovskaja (USSR), 18.50.





Classical modern man: Gomez plods on through rain

Jones puts England first

By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

By electing to miss the Golden Marathon in Greece, Hugh Jones, who may well have finished among the leaders, guaranteed himself a place in England's team for the world cross-country championships in Rome on March 21. Jones finished second to Dave Clarke in Saturday's English national championship over an exacting nine-mile course at Roundhay Park, Leeds.

Jones, who is on an exchange course studying town planning in Budapest, travelled from Hungary for a race which was not perfect preparation for the world championships. Whereas the Rome racecourse will be flat, Roundhay Park was undulating, with one particularly painful 100 yards incline. It may well have been the sight of the slope that persuaded the 1981 champion, Julian Goater, not to run and risk aggravating a leg injury.

Clarke, a 24-year-old physical education teacher from Twickenham, has a reputation for being overtaken towards the end of cross-country races. But he had progressed from 16th at his first attempt to 12th and then runner-up to Goater last year.

This time, even Mike McLeod, the race favourite, was unable to stay with Clarke, who made several inquiring surges over the opening lap. Clarke pulled away from the army of 2,000 and on the last lap McLeod contented himself with qualifying for the world championship.

Despite his inability to run on Saturday, Goater was promised a place in the nine-man English team for Rome. The team also includes the Commonwealth Games 1,500 metres champion, Dave Moorcroft, who did well to finish fourth despite a stomach upset and an attack of stitch. He had only just returned from New Zealand, but despite the sudden change of climate he kept ahead of the fast finishing steeplechaser, Roger Hackney.

By the time Steve Harris, a 20-year-old student at Borough Road College, had won the junior six mile race by 100 yards, the course was already fairly heavy. This suited Clarke as he set out in the senior event. Afterwards he said he had doubted his own strength only as he attacked the last hill.

The sight of such huge fields of runners in the national championships could be lost if the English Cross Country Union decide to employ a stricter method of qualification. A different system of entry could lead to the "joggers" being dissuaded from attending.

TEAM: Senior Men: D Clarke, H Jones, M McLeod, D Moorcroft, S Kenyon, B Knight, P Standing, K Forster, J Goater. Travelling reserve: K Harrison. Junior Men: J Richards, N Appleby, P Fowler, M Chorlton, M Green, L Tredall.

The battler of Marathon

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Mar 7

Rodolfo Gomez, of Mexico, won the Golden Marathon today, entering the Athens Olympic Stadium with a comfortable stride under a steady drizzle, two hours 11 min 49 sec after setting out from Marathon village, a time reflecting the toughness of the classical course.

Vladimir Kotov, of the Soviet Union, was second in two hours 13 min 34 sec and Greg Meyer (US) third in two hours 14 min 7 sec—all short of the course record set in 1969 by Bill Adcocks in two hours 11 min 7 sec.

The only Briton to finish the race was Max Coleby, aged 33, from Darlington, who came fifteenth in two hours 17 min 57 sec. He complained about the "atrocious state of the road" under the heavy rain that drenched the runners after the 23rd kilometre.

Nick Brawn, a promising Londoner, who was doing well until the twelfth kilometre, dropped out after the twenty-eighth, invoking a bad cold.

Kunimitsu Itoh, of Japan, who had been tipped as the favourite with a personal best time of 2:09.37, was ninth with a time of 2:16.06 despite the heartening cheers of a group of Japanese supporters posted at the starting line, waving paper flags.

The same starting line was used in 1896 for the marathon race in the first modern Olympics staged in Athens. The winner then, the Greek Spyros Louis, ended in two hours 58 min 50 sec. Today all the runners carried an olive branch for five kilometres, which they laid at the foot of Marathon Mound, where 192 Athenian warriors killed in the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC were buried.

SKIING CONDITIONS IN BRIEF

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Arosa	170	220	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-3
Powder on hard base							
Tignes	190	280	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-2
Cold and poor visibility							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs, All complete, hard-packed snow with many icy patches; lower slopes, all complete, hard-packed snow with icy patches; vertical runs, 1,800 ft, access roads, clear, snow level, 2,000 ft. Glenshee: Main runs, all complete, hard-packed snow; lower slopes, ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow; vertical runs 1,600 ft access roads clear; snow level, 2,000 ft. Glencoe: Main runs, all complete, hard-packed snow; lower slopes, all complete, hard-packed snow; vertical runs, 1,600 ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 2,000 ft. Lecht: Main runs, a few complete but narrow, all others broken, spring snow with icy patches; lower slopes, limited nursery areas, spring snow with icy patches; vertical runs, 600 ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 2,000 ft.

England are left to rue what might have been

By Nicholas Keith

England	17
Wales	7

England earned an emphatic win over Wales at Twickenham on Saturday in their last match of this year's five nations championships. So Ireland become outright champions for the first time since 1974 and they must fancy their chances of completing the grand slam by beating France in Paris on March 20.

The English victory, by two tries and three penalty goals to a try and a dropped goal, was built in a pulsating first half. England were undismayed by early problems in the tight, where they looked uncomfortable in the scrummages and lost the first five lineouts — three of them on their own throw-in. However they were sharp in the loose and attacked from the outset.

The early incisiveness of England was rewarded by an 11-0 lead after 26 minutes. Thereafter the Welsh never came closer than seven points; with a feast of pressure and possession in the second half they failed to break the English defence. Donovan apart, the Welsh backs lacked the rapier qualities of recent predecessors.

The loss of Holmes with a shoulder injury six minutes into the second half was a grievous blow to Wales. Then Evans hit a post with a 30-metre penalty and Wales could make nothing of 10 minutes of relentless attack. Throughout the match England remained cool in defence and lively in attack. The English must be regretting the diffident performances against Scotland and Ireland, otherwise they would still be in contention for the championship.

Championship table

	P	W	D	L	For	Ag	P
Ireland	3	3	0	0	57	39	6
England	4	2	1	1	68	47	5
Scotland	3	1	1	1	37	37	3
Wales	3	1	0	2	41	49	2
France	3	0	0	3	34	65	0

To be Played: March 20 — France v Ireland; Wales v Scotland

This was, above all, a great team effort by England. Within that context there were noticeable individual displays: Slemen starred in attack and defence, scoring the first try and equalling Peter Squires's record of 29 caps on the wing.

Carlton had a brilliant opportunist try and made some crunching tackles; Woodward was at his safest and speediest in the centre; Colclough was unusually mobile and effective in the loose and the English back row emerged with honours even after a fine battle with the Welsh trio.

For Wales, Burgess played staunchly and won a great amount of ball at rucks and mauls. The two young locks, Sutton and Moriarty, made promising first appearances at Twickenham in a pack who played their hearts out against a heavier English eight (Price won his 37th cap to break Denzil William's record for a prop). But the forwards were not well served by their backs: Davies had an off day with his touch kicking and only Donovan among the three-quarters showed characteristic Welsh flair.

England's refreshing enterprise in the opening quarter was rewarded with a well-worked try on the left by Slemen after 13 minutes. Wales's problems started when Davies failed to find touch; Cusworth broke the Welsh cover with a darting run and looped a pass to Woodward, the ball was moved swiftly to Hare and then Slemen, who cut inside and set up the bullocking Blakeway for a charge close to the Welsh line.

England won the ruck set up by Blakeway and Smith timed to perfection his final pass to Slemen, who touched the ball down just before he was bundled into the corner flag by Ackerman. Hare, who had fallen short with two early penalties from halfway, also missed the conversion from the touchline; but five minutes later he kicked a penalty after he had been late-tackled by Rees.

Davies's bad spell continued when he missed a reasonable easy chance of a dropped goal. Then Carlton stretched England's lead with a try which would have delighted Gareth Edwards or Holmes.

From a Welsh drop-out Smith, the ebullient England captain, was buried in a ruck. Carlton moved up to the scrum half position and, as the ball popped out, he spotted a yawning gap in the Welsh defence. He took off like a whippet and sprinted for the line despite the despairing efforts of Holmes, Rees and Evans. Again Hare missed a kickable conversion.

At the indirect kick the ball was shifted back to Davies who landed a lovely dropped goal. A 14-7 half-time lead was useful but by no means decisive as England turned to face the swirling wind. They were heartily relieved to see Holmes go off to a sympathetic cheer, holding his right shoulder, six minutes into the second half.

Hare kicked a crucial 40-metre penalty when Squire was judged to have barged at a lineout. This heralded the Welsh siege but the England defence stood firm against the tide of assaults which quickened in pace and intensity after Evans hit a post with a penalty.

Towards the end it was like a re-run of past matches, only with England firmly in the driving seat this time holding off the opposition and calmly dictating the destiny of the game. This clearcut win was badly needed after England's disastrous run against Wales in the last 20 years.



The Carleton express: England's wing stretches away from Evans to score his side's second try

ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester); J Carleton (Orrell), C R Woodward (Leicester), P W Dodge (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); L Cusworth (Leicester), S J Smith (Sale, capt); C E Smart (Newport), P J Wheeler (Leicester), P J Blakeway (Gloucester), N C Jeavons (Moseley), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), M J Colclough (Angoulême), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), J P Scott (Cardiff).
WALES: G Evans (Maesteg); R A Ackerman (Newport), R W R Gravell (Llanelli), A J Donovan (Swansea), C F W Rees (London Welsh); W G Davies (Cardiff), capt, T.D. Holmes (Cardiff) (rep G. Williams, Bridgend); I Stephens (Bridgend), A J Phillips (Cardiff), G Price (Pontypool), R C Burgess (Ebbw Vale), J B Sutton (Pontypool), R D Moriarty (Swansea), J R Lewis (Cardiff), J Squire (Pontypool).
Referee F Palmade (France)

David Duckham comments

In the cold light of yesterday morning the inevitable clarity of hindsight may perhaps have convinced the Welsh captain, Gareth Davies, that his decision to face a swirling wind during the first half contributed to a memorable England victory.

While the seven-point disadvantage at half-time was not insurmountable, the expected resilience of the Welsh, normally responsive to such a challenge, failed to materialize, notably because of the departure of Holmes, on whom the whole of the Principality had pinned their faith. Thereafter the Welsh play contained a discernable measure of desperation, easily countered by a resolute England defence.

In sharp contrast, many will remember Wales's recoverey at Twickenham in 1970 when Ray Hopkins, having already replaced the injured Gareth Edwards to win his solitary cap, spearheaded a startling assault of a 13-3 deficit which resulted in a 17-13 victory. Yet now, Wales must defeat Scotland on Saturday week to avoid considerable embarrassment near the foot of the championship table.

The England performance was highly commendable, but not completely without blemish. Dodge, for example, normally very dependable, was guilty of allowing the surprisingly illusive Donovan to escape his clutches on more than one occasion. Even so, it was particularly gratifying that, after a fearfully ponderous beginning against Scotland and Ireland, the team completed the season on the highest of notes.

Though inconceivable at the outset, the eventual recall of the Leicester pair, Hare and Cusworth, at the expense of Rose and Huw Davies, whose form sadly declined, was more than justified. Hare proved his worth in Paris with a highly efficient all-round display, whereas Cusworth, the most adventurous of runners, has injected a refreshing breadth to the three-quarter play, with the assistance no doubt of an innate understanding with his club colleagues, Woodward and Dodge.

The retirement of Beaumont was initially considered a major threat to England's credibility, but the charismatic Smith shouldered this responsibility with considerable aplomb and composure. For him, the eclipse of Dick Jeeps's longstanding record tally of caps at scrum half was a significant milestone.

The 1982-83 campaign may seem a distant prospect at this moment, yet one feels secure in the knowledge that "Budge" Rogers, chairman of the England selectors, and the coach, Mike Davis, will already be planning ahead in the light of the forthcoming tour to North America — a fine opportunity not only to re-establish the depth of talent within the England squad, but also to enable Smith to extend his claim as captain for the new season.

Scots recipe for turning vintage wine into mild and bitter

By David Hands

Scotland	16
France	7

It was no epic; not the farewell celebration to the old-style Murrayfield which might have been wished before work begins this week on the new East Stand. But it was a workmanlike Scottish win on Saturday, by a try, three penalty goals and a dropped goal to a try and a penalty and it ensures that France will decline from last season's grand-slam winners to this season's wooden spoonists.

The French declension is curious, even by their erratic standards. The champagne which characterized great French XVs of the past has gone flat; even the strength and body of such as the 1977 vintage are missing. Too many of this season's French team look like wine drinkers farced to subsist on a half-pint of stale bitter and on Saturday only Sallefranque proved a reminder of better days. Blanco would have done but the ball never ran his way. The Irish must be hoping that France are not preserving their best until last.

There may have been some satisfaction in French domination of the lineout, largely through Joinel and Carpentier, who moved up to jump at five. But their scrum was badly disrupted and there was a wooden look to the French in their loose play. The dexterity of passing has gone, a disease which spread in the second half to the backs.

Even the weather turned its back on the French. Cloud hung over the Pentland Hills all day and there was heavy rain during the morning, though it died away during the game. Mingled throughout were minor bouts of temper, in which Tomes and Rodriguez distinguished themselves, which did nothing to add to the general flow of the game. Tony Trigg, in his first international, did well to keep the acromony from boiling over, aided by Messrs Quittenton and Welsby, who three times drew his attention to foul play.

If the Scots were slightly fortunate not to be more than 7-3 down at half-time, they made up for it in the second half with some grafting forward play which may have evoked memories of last summer's tour in New Zealand. During that period they took a grip on affairs which the French could seldom break with the new cap, White, making an early impression with his zest in the rucks and his ability at the tail of the lineout.

Scrummage superiority was established as early as the second scrum of the game when, under pressure, Joinel handled the ball and Irvine kicked the 32-metre penalty. Unfortunately, however, Scotland lacked the confidence to handle from set-piece possession: it is the easiest, and not always the most creative, thing in the world to hoof the ball in the air and hope the other side will make a mistake and the Scottish back division is worth more than that. French backs with more confidence would have run the ball so liberally bestowed straight back at their benefactors.

Nor was Irvine to live up to the promise of his early goal. He dropped the first high ball which came his way from the massive boot of Lescarboura and was adrift with three more penalties before half-time. Sallefranque proved no more accurate but, if the French had been able to string their passes together, they would surely have scored after Lescarboura had broken down the left and the ball had been rucked back.

It was left to Rives to wipe out the Scottish lead. With a French scrum going backwards Carpentier picked up and passed to Martinez whose dart to the blind side took the entire Scottish defence with him. When he slipped the ball back inside to Rives there was no-one between the French captain and the goal-line but Sallefranque slipped and missed the easy conversion. He atoned by kicking a penalty just before the interval.

After 14 minutes of the second half, the Scots were back in front. Irvine kicked his second penalty and Renwick, from a lineout, dropped a goal. Thus encouraged Scotland began to play the ball wide and earned the dividend: Baird switched down the centre of the field, Laidlaw bolted away from the ruck like a rabbit heading for its hole and when the forwards won the second ruck five metres out, Laidlaw put Rutherfordd over for his sixth international try. Irvine missed the conversion but kicked a third penalty.

SCOTLAND: A R Irvine (Heriot's, captain); K W Robertson (Melrose), J M Renwick (Hawick), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), G. R. T. Baird (Kelso); J. Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), C. T Deans (Hawick), I. G. Milne (Heriot's), J. H. Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A J. Tomes (Hawick), D B.White (Gala), I. A M. Paxton (Selkirk).
FRANCE: M. Sallefranque (Dax); S. Blanco (Biarritz), P. Perrier (Bayonne), C. Belascain (Bayonne), L Pardo (Bayonne); J-P. Lescarboura (Dax) G Martinez (Toulouse). M. Cremaschi (Lourdes), P. Dintrans (Tarbes), D. Dubroca (Agen), J-P. Rives (Toulouse, captain), L. Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan), D. Revallier (Graulhet), J-L. Joinel (Brive), M. Carpentier (Lourdes).
Referee: J. A. F. Trigg (England).

CLUB MATCHES: Birkenhead Park 14, Vale of Lune 3; Bradford 7, Otley 19; Camborne 0, Bath 16; Devonport Services 3, Plymouth Albion 12; Edinburgh Wanderers 10, Jed-Forest 17; Gosforth 30, Sale 3; Halifax 3, Preston Grasshoppers 10; Harrogate 18, Cheltenham 0; Hartlepool Rovers 32, Darlington 3; Headingley 3, Nottingham 11; Langholm 0, Fylde 42; London Scottish 7, Richmond 15; London Welsh 13, Cardiff 20; Loughborough Students 3, Broughton Park 10; Melrose 14, Kendal 4; Metro Police 32, Cambridge University 0; Morley 15, Manchester 10; Moseley 13 Blackheath 6; New Brighton 4, Hull and East Riding 3; Northern 9, Liverpool 24; Orrell 16, Wilmslow 4; Oxford University 17, Rugby 0; Roundhay 10, Birmingham 0; Royal High 20, Percy Park 4; Saracens 23, Nuneaton 9; Selkirk 16, Jordanhill 12; Stewarts/Mel FP 24, Hawick 6; Wakefield 18, Huddersfield 9; Watsonians 12, Middlesbrough 7; West Hartlepool 22, Sheffield 9.

Bath offer Cornish consolation

By Alan Gibson

Camborne	0
Bath	16

Bath kept alive their chances of qualifying for next season's John Player Cup, and Camborne's were correspondingly diminished on Saturday. The score was two goals and a try to nil. It was an undistinguished game, to put it mildly, but the players had much to contend with. Rain poured down, the ground soon became a mire and a strong wind blew.

Bath had it behind them in the first half and it seemed doubtful whether the six points by which they led at half-time would be sufficient. However, it began to veer and fluctuate, and the brave efforts of the Camborne pack gradually faltered.

The first Bath try, after 20 minutes, sprang from a charac teristic, dodging run by Horton. Spurrell carried on and Lee finished it. Bath were making a lot of mistakes, not all of them forgiveable, even by the weather.

They began the second half more convincingly but had a bad period in the middle of it. After a wild kick by Lewis, in defence, there was a sequence of errors, the Cornish crowd showing mounting enthusiasm. Furthermore, Jones had to go off with a back injury. He was replaced by Lye; the old warrior, coming fresh to the mud, revelled in it, so the substitution may not have been altogether to Bath's disadvantage.

However, the panic was stemmed, not least by Horton and the Irishman; Hakin, who was the best forward on the field. The late tries were deserved: Trevaskis scored the first of them, on the left after a burst by Lewis and then, in injury time, Simmons ran hard for the right-hand corner. It was some slight consolation to the Camborne crowd that three of the conquerors, Martin, who kicked two conversions, Trevaskis and Spurrell, all of whom p;ayed well were Cornish.

CAMBORNE: M Collins, S. Rogers, B Wills, R. Mitchell, S Webber, M. Pellow, R Mankee, R. Tonkin, J Trevorrow (captain), D. Rood, N. Tregenza, C Durant, S Bowles, R. Thomas, K. Mitchell
BATH: C. Martin; P. Simmons, M Hunt, A Rees, P. Trevaskis; J Horton, S Lewis; C. Lilley, C. Logg, R. Lee, S. Jones (rep R. Lye), R Hakin, N. Gaymond, R. Spurrell, J. Hall.
Referee. G Crawford (London).

Ledoux fight date

Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 5 — American heavyweight Scott Ledoux will fight South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee at Johannesburg on March 27.

Graves brings to an end successful Irish run

By Gordon Allan

London Irish	10
Rosslyn Park	13

Rosslyn Park beat London Irish with a penalty goal by Graves 10 minutes from the end at Sunbury yesterday. Otherwise the teams were level at a goal and a try each. Apart from their defeat by Coventry in the John Player Cup, it was the first time the Irish had lost at home in over a year.

The Irish have won the London merit table, in which they beat Park at Roehampton last September. So yesterday's game had no extra meaning. It was no more than a game, and not one to recall, either, at least if you happen to be a wearer of the green.

The Irish had many more chances than Park but failed to use them. Park, 10 points down after 25 minutes, owed their win mainly to Graves's all-round excellence, the dogged work of their forwards, and the cultured play of Thornton at stand-off.

In the first half Irish eyes were not so much smiling as blinking. The sun stared straight down the field at them. In spite of it, they scored twice: Smythe charged down a kick by Tiddy on the Park line for the first try, and Condon ran through from a scrum for the second, which O'Donnell converted. Condon should have been tackled. Gill scored for Park from a miss-move in the centre involving Graves.

Ten minutes into the second half, Graves scored and converted Park's second try. He was up in support when Thornton breached the Irish defence at a tapped penalty. The Irish tackling was as much at fault on this occasion as Park's had been when Condon scored. Graves kicked the winning penalty from 40 metres for a lineout offence, and missed a much easier kick soon afterwards.

Bates, the most dangerous runner on the Irish side, found himself clear in the last few minutes, but the pass to him from Neil Murphy was forward. It was only one of many frustrations for the Irish. Still, they have the triple crown as consolation.

McCarthy, the Irish lock, has been invited to play for the Marist club at Hawkes Bay, in New Zealand, this summer. He leaves after the Irish game against Pontypridd on March 27, and returns next September. He was recommended by Earle Kirton, the Harlequins coach and former Hawkes Bay and All Blacks stand-off.

LONDON IRISH: P O'Donnell; J Bates, A Watkinson, N Murphy, D Walsh; H Condon, B Murphy; A Newberry, G Beringer, P Enevoldson, W Jones, G McCarthy, J Sheehan, M Spark, M Smythe (captain).
ROSSLYN PARK J Graves; J Gill, N Anderson (rep, J Ager), P Warfield, S Tiddy; J Thornton, D Smith; P Curtis, P Keith-Roach, P Hinton, B Cooper, A Rodgers, P Ackford, R Montgomery, N Mantell (captain).
Referee: J Little (London)

Saracens find safe haven

By Peter Marson

Saracens	22
Met. Police	6

For the best part of this season Saracens have drifted helplessly in a sea of uncertainty. Up to the end of February they had endured a wretched six months in which four meagre successes stood against a chapter of defeats and cancellations. But, for the time being at any rate, spirits at Southgate have been uplifted and there is a scent of optimism in the air.

This was born of Saracens' victory nine days ago against Cambridge University, and their triumph here on Saturday against Nuneaton, whom Saracens beat 23-9. By defeating Metropolitan Police by a goal, a try and four penalty goals to two penalties at Southgate yesterday Saracens could scarce contain their excitement.

It was good to see their elder statesmen, Roy Fawden, David Grammer and Stan Harrison, smiling again, and bubbling with good humour. It was all easily understood for suddenly Saracens had won three games in a row, scoring 65 points against 27, and they had moved away from the bottom of the London merit table by virtue of yesterday's success.

Saracens' joy was in marked contrast to police despondency and dejection. It would be fair, though, to plead mitigating circumstances for police ranks had been broken and they had taken a bruising by routing Cambridge University 32-0 on Saturday.

Saracens were heroes all, but chief among them was their full back Gregory, who helped himself to 14 points. Miller and Kamara scored tries while Williams kicked the polie penalties.

SARACENS: D. Gregory; S. Miller, C. Babayode, P. Kamara, P. Barclion, S. Halford, F. Steadman (captain), C. Roberts, N. Branch, D. Coomber, A. Keay, M. Pattison, A. Dawson, K. Douglas, M. Newcombe.
METROPOLITAIN POLICE: M. Stear, P. Tiddy (captain), R. Locke, P. Thurlow, R. Williams, L Burrell, G. Porter, A. Patrick, S. Jones, B Ford, M. Wood, W. Mainprize, S. Roch, L. Adamson, I. Rodd.
Referee: R. P. Russell (London).

Simpson poses a formidable threat

By Steve Elliott

The ease with which Gosforth, current Northern merit table runners-up to Liverpool, brushed aside highly-placed Sale by 30-3 on Saturday suggested that the search for final leadership of the table is becoming a two-horse race.

Simpson, a magnificently forceful No 8, was the key figure, storming over for three tries and generally suggesting that Leicester will do well to keep a tight eye on him in the John Player Cup next week.

Gosforth led 18-0 at half-time, through an early drop goal by Johnson, penalties from Johnson and Young (two), and Simpson's first try, which Johnson converted. In the second half Simpson's two tries were both converted, by Johnson. Sale's points came from a second-half penalty from Lowden.

Across the Great North Road at Northern, Liverpool were confirming the logic and justice of their merit table standing with a 24-9 win. Heaton at centre, Jones at scrum half and the No 8, Moss, had excellent games and Northern did well to hold the score to respectable proportions.

Moss, in particular, was impressive and few back row men managed to combine such a formidable work rate in the tight with a bewildering and constructive mobility.

Liverpool led 9-6 at the interval through a penalty by Killen and his conversion of Hescott's try. In the second half they made sure of victory with further tries from McKeon and Merry, Killen converting both and adding another penalty. Calvert kicked three penalties for the losers.

SNOOKER

Brave Griffiths on terms with Davis

In the world of snooker only Terry Griffiths seems capable, at present, of keeping pace with the world champion, Steve Davis. He gave further proof of his challenge in the 17-frame final of the international tournament, sponsored by Yamaha Organs, at the Assembly Rooms, Derby, yesterday. At the halfway stage, the scores were tied at four frames all, Sydney Friskin writes.

The eighth frame developed into a tremulous climax with Griffiths needing all the colours for a snookering of the black. His break of 27 ended when he missed a feasible shot on the brown but his hopes were revived when Davis made a blank visit, leaving Griffiths with a run on the brown, blue and pink. Davis was left with a difficult shot on the black which he missed, and Griffiths was in a position to pot it, which he did, to level at 62-62.

So the black came up again and Griffiths broke off leaving it fairly safe. Davis again played a risky shot, his luck running out when he double-kiss near the bottom cushion left the black on for Griffiths to score.

There were exciting changes of fortune also in the seventh frame. Davis had shot ahead with a break of 45. Then Griffiths asked to leave the room and came back to the scene of action to compile a smooth break of ... There followed a tense strug... for the colours, which were ... favourably for Davis, who to... the brown, blue and pink in ... row, to go into a 4-3 lead.

At the start of the day Davis seemed irrepressible, breaks of 75 and 41 enabling him to ... away with the first frame. But then Griffiths threw everythi... he had into a stirring challeng... and thrilled the crowd not only with the bravery of his recover... but also the fluency of his breaks. He had 55 in the second frame, 83 in the third, and 67 the fourth, to go into the fir... interval with a 3-1 lead.

Slowly and surely, Dav... recovered the ground he had lost, levellingtheframe score at 3-3. O... his way to a break of 74, I... played one magnificent shot, silken stroke enabling him slide the black past a red into o... of the middle pockets.

FINAL: S Davis (England) level with Griffiths (Wales) 4-4 (Davis first) 120-..., 78, 11-91, 39-76, 53-37, 74-9, 54-53, 62-6...

GOLF

Nicklaus storms ahead

From Mitchell Platts, Orlando, Mar 7

The final day of the £150,000 Bay Hill classic posed an intriguing equation. With 36 holes to be completed in the ten hours between sunrise and the committed conclusion time, set by the television schedule, it came down to a question of whether the spring-like fitness of youth would win the day over sheer experience.

Many of the younger stars of the tour were juniors when the practice of playing 36 holes on the last day in championships, such as the Open and United States Open, ended

Jack Nicklaus, who won his first Open in 1966, one year after the championship was extended fromthree days to four, knew he possessed the experience to handle today's special pressures and he felt that he had played enough golf this year to be in the right shape to retain his sharpness over eight hours.

Nicklaus started the third round sharing the lead with Craig Stadler, the current leader of the 1982 United States money list, and Scott Hoch. Since he had finished his second round on Friday before a ferocious storm led to a suspension of play, he was able to return home to North Palm Beach and work on one or two adjustments in his swing on Saturday while the second round was completed.

He started the third round from the tenth hole and he required only two holes to inform his rivals that he mea... business. Nicklaus, who has n... won since the United States PG... championships in the summer 1980, birdied both of them move into the outright lea... However, he took five at the 2... yards 14th hole, where his t... shot finished in a bunker fro... where he came out too strong and pitched the ball over th... green.

Nicklaus was in no mood allow such a disaster to destr... his rhythm and he birdied bo... the 16th and 17th holes to mo... to eight under par and into th... outright lead. At that stage, h... was one stroke ahead of Ra... Floyd and two in front of Den... Watson, of South Africa, befo... another storm rolled across th... Bay Hill course and the siren w... immediately sounded for play t... be suspended. Nicholas Faldo an... Howard Clark, who had begu... three and two shots, respectivel... behind the half way leaders, bo... took 37 to cover their first nin... holes and they appeared to b... falling too far back to be a threa... to Nicklaus.

LEADING SCORES 138 S Hoch, 65 71... Nicklaus, 69, 67; C Stadler, 66, 70 137 ... Watson (S Africa), 69, 68. 138 R Floyd, 6... 70, L Wadkins, 69, 69, L Nelson, 69, 69, ... Haas, 67, 71; J Pate, 70, 68, M Sol, 65, 7... 139 N Faldo (GB), 72, 67; M Pinero (Spain) 71, 68; T Kite, 69, 70; M McCullough, 71, 6... 139 B Jaeckel, 72, 67. Other British scores: 140 H Clark, 71, 69 145 M James, 76, 6... 145 S Lyle, 78, 67 145 P Oosterhu... 70.75.

SQUASH RACKETS

Briars heading for top

By Richard Eaton

Just before Christmas Gawain Briars hit the lowest point of his professional career when he lost to Phil Kenyon in the Thorntons British closed final and with it his No. 1 England ranking. Since then the wheel of fortune has turned considerably and yesterday's performance in reaching the last eight of the Thorntons ISPA championship hinted he may again be about to become England's leading player, Richard Eaton writes.

Briars won 9-2, 5-9, 9-1, 4-9, 9-2 in 63 minutes against Gogi Alauddin a man who 10 years ago was playing a British Open final on the very same court. Two years ago Alauddin, one of the four original ISPA members, lost interest in squash and concentrated his energies on building himself a house. But he is still only 31 and still believes he can push his way back into the top ten, which indeed he might. "I had him tired. It was his experience that got him through", Alauddin said.

That, plus Briars's new foun... confidence, was probably th... difference between them. A fe... weeks ago Briars might hav... fallen into Alauddin's web o... lobs, skid boasts and drops. Sinc... then he has changed his attitud... to the game.

"After losing to Kenyon decided I'd been listening to much to professional propaganda" Briars said. "I was playing a waiting game. What was waiting for I don't know. you hold yourself in check it ca... build up the tension and th... becomes a vicious circle as I'v... found out. I've decided to enjo... it more, to play my shots, t... release myself. It works".

Recently Briars has beate... Kenyon twice easily and reache... the final of the Lookers Master... against Jahangir. Now he ha... won himself a likely battle wit... Geoff Hunt, the holder, who i... only just re-starting his tourn... ment schedule. That might ju... make him a little vulnerabl... especially against an ambitiou... and rejuvenated young man.

IN BRIEF

England 'third best in world'

England went to Copenhagen to play Denmark today with reasonable claims to being considered the third best badminton nation in the world, Richard Eaton writes.

The 5-1 win against Japan at Farnborough on Saturday completed a clean sweep of all five internationals, sponsored by Crest Hotels, and that followed England's successful series against Sweden, India and Malaysia in the past two years. The England manager, Ciro Ciniglio, said: "I think only China and Indonesia are better than us at the moment."

Steve Baddeley, kept out of Saturday's team by a persistent virus, will not play again until the All-England championships from March 24 to 28.

Two in a row for Mueller

Peter Mueller, the Swiss skier, scored his third successive World Cup downhill victory when he won at Aspen, Colorado, on Saturday. Mueller's victory — his second in 24 hours — in the last downhill of the season moved him into a tie with Steve Podborski in the overall standings for the downhill, though the Canadian had already clinched the championship on the basis of a better record over the season.

Mueller, who might have won the downhill championship if he had not broken an ankle last September, recorded a time of 1min 46.50sec, which was the fastest of the week at Aspen and more than half a second quicker than that of the surprise runner-up, Todd Brookes of Canada. Podborski was fourteenth for the second successive day and Phil Mahre, the overall World Cup champion, was ninth.

French take Spanish title

Four down at lunch after having taken three puts on the 18th green, Vicki Thomas of Wales went on to lose by 6 and 5 to Celia Morgue D'Algue of France in the 36-hole final of the Spanish Ladies' Championship at Santa Pousa, Majorca, Lewine Mair writes.

Mrs Morgue M'Algue, who has been playing in the top flight of European women's golf for more than 15 years, was at her considerable best in covering the first 18 holes in 71 against the par of 72. In the opinion of Scotland's Belle Robertson, who was caddying for Mrs Thomas, the area in which Mrs Morgue D'Algue gained the most advantage was in her second to the par 5. She made an apparently effortless eagle at the long 13th in the morning and then, at that same hole in the afternoon, tied up her title with a birdie.

Jones keeps in the clear

Graham Jones, the 24-year-old Manchester professional cyclist came close to winning in Saturday's Het Volk circuit, the first classic road race of the year in Belgium, John Wilcockson writes. Riding for the Peugeot Shell team, Jones finished 2... seconds behind the lone winner Alfons De Wolf of Belgium, after eluding a chasing group of 1... riders in the final kilometre.

The sprint for third place was won by Sean Kelly of Ireland, with another Manchester rider, Paul Sherwen, taking eighth place. All these men had been part of a breakaway group which formed in the final 25 miles.

England win

The England women's hockey team beat Wales 1-0 at Bangor on Saturday thanks to a goal by Helen Bray after 30 minutes, Joyce Whitehead writes. Wendy Banks, the Wales goalkeeper, was the player of the match. She was never afraid to come out from her goal and one of her clearances was picked up near the centre line.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey Regional: Epsom 1, Camberley 1; Fareham 5 Bank of England 0; Met. Police 5 Trojans 0, Nat West Bank 2, Havant 1. Midds/Berks, Bucks & Oxon Regional: City of Oxford 1, Polytechnic 2; Goan 1, Aylesbury 4; Indian Gymkhana 2, Courage 2; Oxford Hawks 1, Lyons 1. Kent/Sussex Regional: Anchorians 4, Bognor 1; Canterbury 8, Tunbridge Wells ?; Eastbourne 1, Folkestone Opt. 1, East Grinstead 3, Gravesend 0; Lewes 3, Old Williamsonians 2.
LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 1, Teddington 2; Blackheath 4, Dulwich 2, Bromley 0, St Albans 3; Guildford 3, Maidenhead 1; Hawks 1, Cheam 1; Hounslow 1, Cambridge Univ 0, Richmond 5; Old Kingstonians 1, Slough 6, Hampstead 0; Spencer 2, Reading 1; Surbiton 0, Tulse Hill 1; Wimbledon 0, Southgate 3
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH Purley 0, RAF 1

RUGBY LEAGUE

UP-TO-DATE TABLES

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Widnes	24	20	1	3	491	248	41
Leigh	23	18	1	4	415	269	37
Hull	20	15	1	4	349	179	31
Hull KR	19	13	1	5	320	213	27
St Helens	22	12	1	9	347	305	25
Warrington	23	11	2	10	321	329	24
Leeds	21	11	1	9	322	294	23
Bradford N	20	11	1	8	231	204	23
Barrow	21	11	0	10	280	277	22
Wigan	21	9	0	12	298	314	18
Featherstone	22	8	1	13	329	354	17
Castleford	20	7	1	12	340	346	15
Fulham	20	5	1	14	236	369	11
York	21	4	2	15	224	480	10
Wakefield	19	4	1	14	203	340	9
Whitehaven	20	0	3	17	154	337	3

SECOND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle	20	18	0	2	388	138	6
Oldham	19	17	0	2	383	184	34
Workington	20	15	0	5	434	158	30
Halifax	20	14	0	6	281	218	28
Salford	22	13	1	8	451	251	27
Hunslet	20	12	1	7	324	297	25
Keighley	23	12	0	11	358	293	24
Cardiff	19	11	1	7	327	315	23
Swinton	19	10	0	9	257	217	20
Huddersfield	22	8	1	13	234	345	17
Bramley	23	8	0	15	256	370	16
Dewsbury	21	8	0	13	180	319	16
Rochdale	19	7	1	11	198	258	15
Batley	21	6	0	15	234	374	12
Doncaster	19	4	1	14	205	445	9
Blackpool	20	4	0	16	185	295	8
Huyton	17	2	0	15	150	344	4

The best deputy in the north-west

By Keith Macklin

One of the most spectacular and free-scoring games of the season was provided by Widnes and Leeds at Naughton Park. Widnes won 35-17 in a match which provided 11 tries and 80 minutes of continuous action. Although the Leeds defence must take a degree of criticism for conceding eight of those tries nothing should detract from the Widnes performance which was exciting, skillful and purposeful throughout.

Although both sides were without key players due to injury Widnes shrugged off the loss of several internationals and no deputy played better than the young scrum half Hulme, who scored two excellent tries in the absence of the international Gregory. Two tries also came from Basnett, the powerful left winger, and Hughes in the centre got the 200th try of his career. Tony Myler, John Myler and Wright got the other Widnes tries and John Myler kicked five goals and a dropped goal. For Leeds, who never stopped trying, Dick scored a try and four goals and other tries came from Ward and Holmes.

There was no change in the top three of the First Division table, as Leigh and Hull also won comfortably. Leigh thrashed Wakefield Trinity 33-8 and on Humberside Hull beat Barrow 21-5. For Hull Dane O'Hara, the New Zealander winger scored three tries. Wigan continued to move away from the bottom reaches of the table beating York, who are certain to be relegated, by 35-11. Whitfield scored a try and seven goals for Wigan, and the £60,000 centre Stephenson scored two tries.

Warrington, who dismissed their coach Bill Benyon, received a welcome fillip in beating Hull Kingston Rovers 14-6, thus denting the outside hopes. Rovers had their international second row forward Casey sent off in the second half and this tilted the balance towards Warrington. Ronnie Duane scored a try and kicked four goals for Warrington, and Ford got the other try. Laws and Hubbard scored tries Hull KR.

In the Second Division Oldham and Carlisle maintained their close rivalry at the top of the table, Oldham winning a tough battle at Workington and Carlisle maintaining their consistent away form at Huddersfield. However, Cardiff City faltered in losing 13-15 to Keighley.

Halifix, by winning at Blackpool made it three wins in four matches within a week.

Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone 7, Whitehaven 6; Fulham 5, Bradford Northern 15; Hull 21, Barrow 5; Leigh 33, Wakefield Trinity 8; Warrington 14, Hull KR 6; Widnes 35, Leeds 17; Wigan 35, York 11.
SECOND DIVISION: Batley 9, Swinton 12, Blackpool 8, Halifax 14; Bramley 15, Huyton 10; Cardiff 13, Keighley 15; Dewsbury 16, Rochdale 14; Huddersfield 9, Carlisle 13; Hunslet 10, Salford 10 (at Batley); Workington 13, Oldham 17.

Bradford show their class

By John Clemison

Fulham 5, Bradford N 15

Fulham's relegation troubles deepened at Craven Cottage yesterday as they failed to overcome Bradford Northern, even though the Yorkshire side had to play with 12 men for all but the first 30 minutes. They eventually went down by three tries and three goals to a try and a goal.

Fulham fancied their chances against Bradford especially when Bridges, their hooker, was sent off by the referee on the half-hour, for raising his foot needlessly as a scrum toppled in front of him. This brought to head a steamy, bad-tempered phase of the match.

Behind, Carroll and Alan Redfern stamped their class on the game. Bradford sounded an early warning when van Bellen charged upfield and sent Grayshon on his way the the Fulham line after six minutes. Grayshom was stopped short and had to play it back to Alan Redfearn. Fulham were so busy watching mighty Bradford forwards that they failed to pick up the scrum half, who dodged his way over. Carroll added the goal.

Shortly after half-time, Bradford produced a superb movement. They pushed Fulham off the ball in scrum, and the ball came out to David Redfearn, who weaved his way through the cover and touched down, Carrolli again kicking the goal.

Fulham tried to come back as Tuffs picked up a loose ball behind yet another collapsing scrum and sent Crossley on a 50-metre run for a try. Diamond kicked the goal. Bradford had the last word, however, when Hale, a replacement, darted through the centre for a try, Carroll adding his third goal.

Fulham: D. Allen; J. Crossley, H. M'Barki, S. Diamond, C. Radbone; D. Eckersley, R. Bowden; H. Beverley, A. Kinsey, A. Gourley, S. Hoare (rep. M. Walsh), M. Herdman, N. Tuffs.
Bradford Northern: K. Mumby; D. Barends, K. Whiteman (rep. G. Hale), D. Redfearn, D. Smith; D. Carroll, A. Redfearn; G. Grayshon, K. Bridges, M. Atherton, G. Idle, G. Van Bellen (rep. I. Ellis), A. Rathbone.
Referee J. C. Mc Donald (Wigan).

HOOKER

Griffiths on th Davis

GOLF

storms ahead

RACKETS

BRIEF

Jones keeps in the clear

A day when the absent were the only losers

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Chelsea 2
Tottenham H 3

What was that about the laws being amending? As anyone who was at Stamford Bridge on Saturday would agree, there is nothing wrong with football as long as managers blessed with humility and players blessed with skill embrace a spirit of commitment that is honest, adventure that is fearless, and ambition that is unyielding.

This was one of the season's more important games, a quarter final of the FA Cup. Both sides could have been forgiven for hiding in the shell of self-preservation that strews the sands of too many Saturdays. Instead they came out and threw buckets of rich excitement and rare trickery all over the afternoon.

Five goals were scored and not one name was taken. Tottenham Hotspur triumphed over Chelsea in the end, but this was not a day for losers.

Even the police won their own battle against the potential troublemakers inside the ground. Spectators responded responsibly to appeals for peace, and the match officials remained sensibly inconspicuous. Rather than spending £5m on advertising, the Football Association should make a film of the tie and distribute it among the other 90 clubs.

Tottenham's preparation, though, should be censored. It was far from ideal. Delayed in the King's Road traffic jams, they arrived only half an hour before the kick off and then had to borrow a set of white shorts from their hosts.

It took them another 30 minutes to unscramble the traffic on the pitch itself, but then the difference between experience and inexperience, between first and second division sides, and between Hoddle and Fillery, the two outstanding individuals, became clear.

Chelsea, missing the suspended [illegible] and the injured Droy, had threatened to take the early lead they achieved against Liverpool in the previous round. They eventually took it against the run of play at an equally prime psychological moment, two minutes before the interval. Fillery, an elegant if one-footed performer, struck a ferocious wind-assisted free-kick beyond Clemence's reach after Hughton, a persistent offender had fouled Walker.

It was the first goal Spurs had conceded in a domestic cup competition since Reeves's penalty for Manchester City in the FA Cup final replay last May.

Tottenham's reply after the break was astonishing. Hoddle, making yet another irresistible claim to an international place, had a foot, his right, in all three goals which were squeezed into 16 minutes. Curiously Chelsea used Pates, who had silenced Liverpool's Souness, to follow Ardiles. Most of Tottenham's designs are the products of Hoddle's vision and sharp imagination.

After Nutton had fouled, Hoddle curled a free-kick which the young Francis could not hold and Archibald, belatedly celebrating his return from injury, followed up to prod in the rebound.

Hoddle scored the second himself, an emphatic 25-yard drive after four colleagues had delightfully flicked open Chelsea's defence, and set up the third for Hazard, Tottenham's most improved player this season. In between, Miller headed against a stanchion and Francis saved superbly from Hughton.

Enthralling stuff, and even more so when Mayes immediately pulled one back for Chelsea, though the Cup holders were not to be denied now. They last lost a cup tie on December 2, 1980, Cross scoring the only goal for West Ham United. Liverpool are Tottenham's next opponents, at Wembley in the League Cup final on Saturday, and could be their eighteenth successive cup victims.

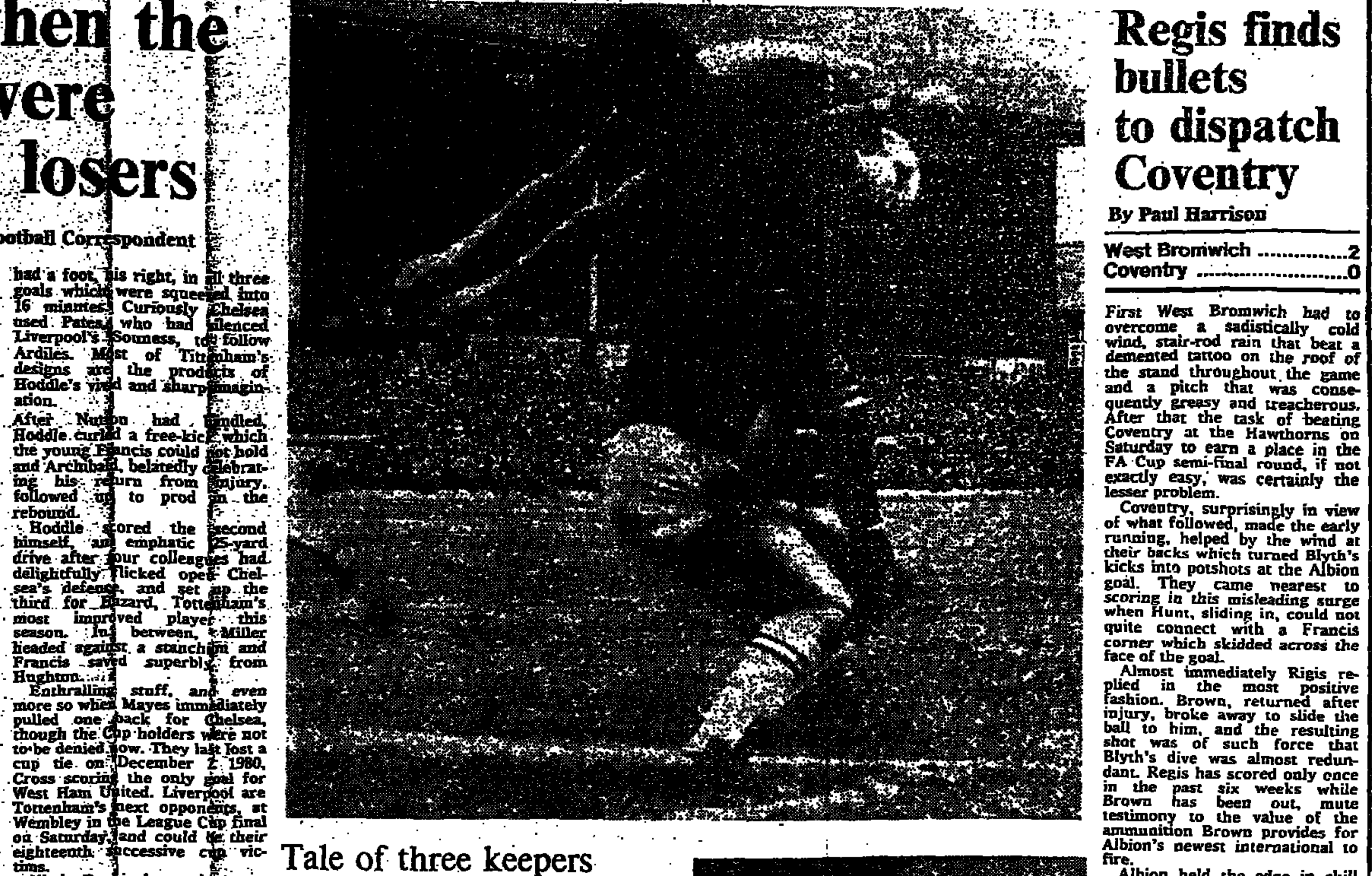
Keith Burkinshaw, the manager, has one immediate problem, and two others lingering in the background.

First he must decide whether to risk recalling Villa, playing in the reserves today and on Thursday, in place of Hazard. Then he must await Cesar Menotti's decision on Ardiles. The little Argentine expects his national team manager to allow him to stay on for the FA Cup semi final on April 3 before flying off to join the World Cup squad.

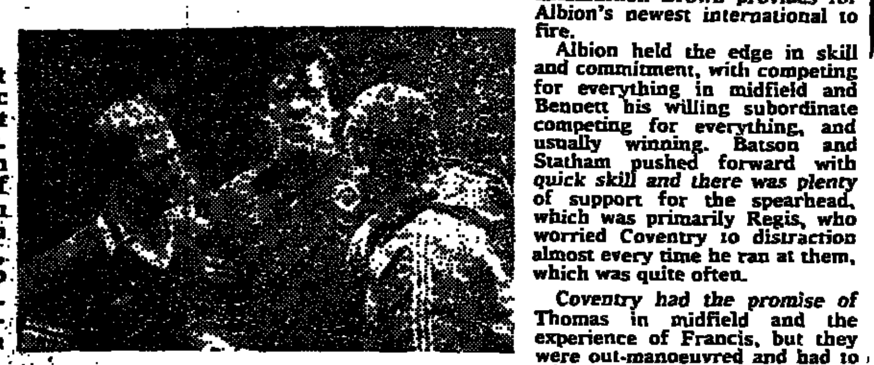
Mr Burkinshaw awaits confirmation from Mr Menotti this week, but he is already no doubt aware of the fate that befell Ipswich Town at this stage a year ago. Fixtures are similarly piling up for Spurs, the outstanding side this season, and their resources are sure to be stretched between now and May when they could still be crowned four times over.

The Chelsea manager should worry. John Neal, magnanimous in defeat, has nothing left on his horizon. Tomorrow he must lift his Chelsea side when they meet Leicester City not without, one suspects, a touch of envy.

CHELSEA: S Francis; G Locke, C Hutchings, M Nutton, G Chivers, C Pates, P Rhoades-Brown, J Bumstead, A Mayes, C Walker (sub, D Stride), M Fillery.
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: Clemence; P Miller, P Price, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.
Referee: G Courtney (Spennymoor).



Tale of three keepers



Assualt and somersault ... and assault again. Mark Wallington is turfed over Chic Bates's shoulder as immovable object collides with irresistible force at Leicester. Wallington had to retire hurt, leaving Alan young, a sniper rather than a last line of defence, to keep out the pretenders from Gay Meadows. The wincing Young's turn to retire hurt came soon after half-time, leaving the most undesirable snatch of Cup real estate on Saturday to Steve Lynet. Yesterday's bulletin on Wallington: doubtful for tomorrow's outing to Chelsea *because of a wonky thigh.*

Leicester can go all the way

By Vince Wright

Leicester 5
Shrewsbury 2

Leicester City, four times beaten FA Cup Finalists, are well equipped to make it fifth time lucky if this splendid performance against Shrewsbury Town is any guide. No-one who was at Flibert Street on Saturday could possibly underrate Leicester's chances of reaching Wembley again and lifting the FA Cup for the first time.

Even Tottenham Hotspur, the holders, and the team of the moment, would not relish meeting Leicester in this mood. To win a Cup tie by three goals is one thing; to win by *such* a margin after your goalkeeper, who is also your captain, has to retire injured in the first half, is something else.

On paper this sixth round tie looked the least glamorous of the four Cup matches. Both Leicester and Shrewsbury have failed to make an impact on the second division this season and neither was expected to bring the house down. But in the event, that is what happened.

The most startling fact of a memorable 90 minutes was that three *players donned the goal-keeper's jersey* for Leicester. Wallington's replacement was Young and Young, himself, was *temporarily* replaced by Lynex at the start of the second half after being concussed in a collision with McNally.

With Young and Lynex keeping clean sheets and Melrose, a substitute, scoring two of Leicester's five goals Shrewsbury were forced to acknowledge that it was not their day. And bookings for Atkins and Bates, plus a own goal by Griffin which changed the course of the match, increased *their* frustration.

Although May headed Leicest*er into a sixth minute lead, there* was little inkling of the extraordinary events that were to *follow*. Wallington hurt his thigh making a crucial save from Bates after 21 minutes, but his insistence on carrying on while his mobility was impaired probably cost Leicester two goals. Shrewsbury struck in quick succession through Bates and Keay, whose soft shot somehow eluded a forest of legs.

It was then that *Wallington* bowed to the inevitable and came off, but with a minute to go before *half time* a *misunder*standing between Shrewsbury's Wardle and Griffin, culminating *in an own goal* for the latter, *breathed new life into* Leicester and gave the match another fascinating twist.

Shrewsbury *made effective* use of their tall strikers, Atkins and Biggins, by pumping long, high balls into the heart of Leicester's suspect defence and impressed by the way they refused to panic after falling behind so early. But if the first half was Shrewsbury's by a whisker, the second was Leicester's by a mile.

Lacking a specialist goalkeeper, they wisely decided that attack was the best form of *defence* and destroyed *Shrewsbury*.

After 64 minutes Melrose toe-*ended an inch perfect Lynex* centre past Wardle and then Kelly and Melrose set up Lineker for goal nimber four. When Melrose completed the scoring with a header a minute from time he hammered home the unmistakable message that better teams than Shrewsbury would have crumbled under Leicester's onslaught.

LEICESTER CITY: M Wallington (sub: J Melrose); T Williams, P Friar, A Peake, L May, J O'Neill, S Lynex, G Lineker, A Young, I Wilson, E Kelly.
SHREWSBURY TOWN: R Wardle, J King, (sub: J Dungworth), P Johnson, S Cross, C Griffin, J Keay, D Tong, B McNally, I Atkins, S Biggins, C Bates.
Referee: D Richardson (Great Harwood).

Young, the man who saved Leicester, cannot save himself from the wrath of the referee.

A tie too incestuous for its own good

By Clive White

Queen's Park Rangers 1
Crystal Palace 0

In retrospect the odds were stacked high against Steve Kember, the acting manager of Crystal Palace. Apart from his own precarious position, with a chairman breathing down his neck for results, he had to face on Saturday a manager who had intimate knowledge of his team and do so not much in his rival's backyard, more like in his own lounge.

Given all this Terry Venables and his Queen's Park Rangers side ought to have swept up *Palace* rather more easily than they did on their plastic carpet at Shepherds Bush. But in the end it was intimacy or the pitch that counted for more in an FA Cup quarter-final that was, perhaps, too incestuous for its own good.

With so many players, who until recently wore the *other* side's colours it was football through a kaleidoscope and not a very pretty picture at that. If this synthetic *surface* is supposed to aid better football then Mr. Kember, who refers the "dry" American pitch is "a monkey's uncle". It certainly did little for the quality of the forward play and therefore the excitement of the match. Even Currie could raise barely a cheer.

Palace by replacing Langley with Cannon, a defender, in midfield, had come with an outlook that was not exactly bristling with adventure. Rangers, themselves, hadmade a small concession towards positive thinking by playing three forwards instead of the normal two.

The energetic and *eager* Stainrod was the best bet we had of saving the match. But he was *far too greedy*. Still *you had to* admire his ambition, particularly one shot from 40 yds, which bounced high off the firm carpet and almost caught Barron napping.

By the second half Wicks and Gilbert, whose answer to the abrasive surface was a neat line in knickerbockers, had got to grips with Palace's sterile strike force and were even exerting some pressure of their own which was twice alleviated by Rangers with timely use of the cynical, professional foul. The kiss of life for Rangers, if too late for everyone else arrived in the 87th minute from a corner, which both managers agreed was always likely to undo Palace.

Allen, throwing aside the ill-effects of flu, turned cleverly and shot into an unguarded corner of the goal. The mindless pitch *invasions* that followed alternately from both sets of supporters, conspired to stifle any last gasp reply by Palace.

QUEENS PARK RANGERS: P Hucker; W Neill, I Gillard, G Waddock, R Hazell, G Roeder, A Currie, M Flanagan, C Allen, S Stainrod, J Gregory.
CRYSTAL PALACE: P Barron; P Hinshelwood, D Boulter, J Murphy, S Wicks, W Gilbert, D Giles, N Smillie, J Cannon, K Mabbutt, V Hilaire.
Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

Regis finds bullets to dispatch Coventry

By Paul Harrison

West Bromwich 2
Coventry 0

First West Bromwich had to overcome a sadistically cold wind, stair-rod rain that beat a demented tattoo on the *roof of* the stand throughout the game and a pitch that was consequently greasy and treacherous. After that the task of beating Coventry at the Hawthorns on Saturday to earn a place in the FA Cup semi-final round, if not exactly easy, was certainly the lesser problem.

Coventry, surprisingly in view of what followed, made the early running, helped by the wind at their backs which turned Blyth's kicks into potshots at the Albion goal. They came nearest to *scoring in this* misleading surge when Hunt, sliding in, could not quite connect with a Francis corner which *skidded across the* face of the goal.

Almost immediately Rigis replied in the most positive fashion. Brown, returned after injury, broke away to slide the ball to him, and the resulting shot was of such force that Blyth's dive was almost redundant. Regis has scored only once in the *past six weeks* while Brown has been out, mute testimony to the value of the ammunition Brown provides for Albion's newest *international* to fire.

Albion held the edge in skill and commitment, with competing for everything in midfield and Bennett his willing subordinate competing for everything, and usually winning. Batson and Statham pushed forward with *quick skill and there was plenty* of support for the spearhead, which was primarily Regis, who worried Coventry to distraction almost every time he ran at them, which was quite often.

Coventry *had the promise of* Thomas in midfield and the experience of Francis, but they were out-manoeuvred and had to rely largely on the breakaways of Bodak and Hunt, with the threat in the centre of Hateley and Thompson. They hung on, fighting a losing battle, until the second goal, 20 minutes into the second half, ended the match as a contest. The goal had an element of luck about it; Owen, receiving from Batson, jinked past two defenders into the area, shot and saw it deflected, to trickle agonizingly slowly past a wrong-footed Blyth.

Mackenzie, quiet in the first half, suddenly awoke to have one shot blocked, by a fellow forward, one deflected for a corner, and to head wide from a cross. In reply Hateley, arousing momentarily visions of his father's aerial ability, headed just wide in what was Coventry's last *and best chance*.



Owen: made the most of his luck

West Brom have a habit of winning the FA Cup every 14 years, and that anniversary is now due — the last times were in 1954 and 1968. Perhaps Ronnie Allen, scorer of 23 cup goals for Albion and now manager, had that in the back of his mind when he asserted: "As long as I have my first team squad fit, I don't mind who we get in the draw."

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: M Grew; B Batson, D Statham, M Bennett, J Wile, A Robertson, A Brown, A King, C Regis, G Owen, S Mackenzie.
COVENTRY CITY: J Blyth; B Roberts, D Barnes, G Francis, G Gillespie, J Hagan, P Bodak; D Thomas, M Hateley, G Thompson, S Hunt
Referee: P Willis (Meadowfield, Co Durham).

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: Keegan (Southampton), 24, Rush (Liverpool), 22; Regis (West Brom), 20, Brazil (Ipswich), 19; McDermott (Liverpool), 18; Dalglish (Liverpool), 16, Francis (Manchester City), Wark (Ipswich), 14.
SECOND DIVISION: Stainrod (QPR), 18, White (Luton), Bannister (Sheffield Wed), 16, Moore (Rotherham), Varadi (Newcastle), 16; Garner (Blackburn), 15.
THIRD DIVISION: Cassells (Oxford), 21, Davies (Fulham), 17; Kellow (Exeter), 16; Thomas (Oxford), 15; Coney (Fulham), Harford (Bristol City), Fletcher (Huddersfield), 14.

Leitch has star billing in Forfar's late, late show

Forfar Athletic, the rank outsiders from the second *division, beat Queen's Park 2-1 to* reach the last four of the Scottish Cup for the first time in *their history. In keeping with the* romance and uncertainty of the Cup they achieved their victory with a last *minute goal* — scored by a player celebrating his birthday.

Forfar became the first club from the bottom division to reach the semi-finals for 27 years and *they were indebted to Leitch*, who marked his 22nd birthday with the winner, his first goal of *the season. Their other goal came* from the substitute, Hancock after McFarlane had opened the *scoring for Queen's Park.*

Forfar, whose average home gate barely tops 1,000, are now guaranteed a £5,000 payout just for reaching the simi-finals with another bonus awaiting them in the form of semi-final gate receipts against either Rangers, St Mirren or Aberdeen.

The cup holders, Rangers, moved to within 90 minutes of a third successive Hampden appearance by beating Dundee 2—0 with goals by Johnstone and McAdam. However, their manager, John Greig, said: "We can do a lot better. If the players have ambitions of winning Cups they will have to raise their game."

Dundee United's midweek exertions in the Uefa Cup possibly caught up with them and a 68th minute goal by Fitzpatrick put St Mirren into the last four. Meanwhile, Aberdeen conceded the first goal to Kilmarnock before winning 4-2 to take their semi-final place. Their Scottish international midfield man, Strachan, scored two second half penalties to tie up the match. McGhee and Simpson were also on target.

While Dundee lost to Rangers in the Cup, they were at *least* able to take consolation from defeats to their fellow relegation strugglers, Airdrie *and* Partick Thistle in the premier division. A penalty by Ritchie beat Airdrie while *goals by Rae, and* Paterson earned Hibernian a 2-1 away victory over Thistle.

☐ Jock Stein's name has been linked with New York Cosmos, *who are seeking* a new general manager after the World Cup. The wealthy American club are *reported* to be keen to employ the Scots' manager, who would be offered a massive salary to move abroad.

☐ The Scottish Football Association will decide today whether to *seek alternative accommodation* for their World Cup trip to Spain this summer. Prices have *quadrupled* over the last few weeks at the Parador Del Golf complex originally selected.

RESULTS AND TABLES

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn 4, Derby 1; Bolton 1, Cardiff 0; Grimsby 0, Luton 0; Newcastle 1, Barnsley 0; Oldham 0, Rotherham 3; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Charlton 1, Watford 0, Cambridge Utd 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton	26	17	6	3	53	25	57
Watford	27	14	8	5	44	28	50
Rotherham	29	15	3	11	44	34	48
Blackburn	30	13	9	8	37	27	48
Sheffield W	30	13	8	9	38	37	47
Oldham	30	12	10	8	38	33	46
QPR	27	13	5	9	34	23	44
Newcastle	28	13	5	10	36	29	44
Charlton	30	11	10	9	39	39	43
Barnsley	28	11	6	11	36	27	39
Chelsea	26	11	6	9	35	34	39
Leicester	24	10	8	6	33	23	38
Norwich	28	11	4	13	34	39	37
Cambridge	28	9	6	13	29	33	33
Bolton	29	9	5	15	25	38	32
Derby County	28	8	6	14	36	54	30
Orient	26	8	5	13	22	32	29
Shrewsbury	25	7	7	11	22	34	28
Crystal P	23	7	5	11	16	20	26
Cardiff	27	7	4	16	24	39	25
Grimsby	24	4	10	10	26	39	22
Wrexham	25	6	4	15	22	36	22

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol City 0, Oxford Utd 2; Chester v Wimbledon (postponed); Exeter 2, Burnley 1; Huddersfield 2, Gillingham 0; Lincoln 1, Brentford 0; Millwall 0, Doncaster 2, Plymouth 1, Carlisle 0; Portsmouth 1, Walsall 0; Reading 2, Preston NE 1; Swindon 5, Bristol Rovers 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	29	15	6	8	39	27	51
Carlisle	27	15	4	8	37	28	49
Fulham	27	13	9	5	42	27	48
Oxford	27	13	7	7	37	27	46
Burnley	29	12	10	7	42	34	46
Reading	31	12	8	11	45	50	44
Lincoln	29	11	10	8	41	29	43
Bristol Rvrs	31	12	7	12	39	46	43
Walsall	30	11	9	10	37	29	42
Southend	29	11	9	9	33	29	42
Millwall	29	11	8	10	40	37	41
Gillingham	28	11	6	11	40	40	39
Plymouth	31	10	9	12	38	38	39
Brentford	30	11	6	13	30	30	29
Huddersfield	30	10	8	12	41	38	38
Portsmouth	30	8	12	10	34	36	36
Swindon	29	9	9	11	38	41	36
Doncaster	28	10	6	12	38	42	36
Exeter	29	10	6	13	49	61	36
Newport Co	28	8	9	11	32	33	33
Bristol City	29	8	9	12	28	35	33
Preston	29	8	8	13	27	38	32
Chester	28	6	9	1327	42	27	
Wimbledon	27	7	6	14	33	52	27

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool 0, Aldershot 2; Bournemouth 1, Peterborough 1, Crewe 0, Stockport 2; Hartlepool 2, Sheffield Utd 3; Hereford 2, Scunthorpe 1; Mansfield 2, Darlington 3; Port Vale 0, Bury 0; Tranmere 1, Torquay 1, Wigan Ath 2, Hull City 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan Ath	30	17	10	3	48	25	61
Sheffield Utd	29	17	8	4	53	26	59
Peterboro	29	17	7	5	51	30	58
Bournemouth	30	16	10	4	36	18	58
Bradford	29	17	6	6	56	31	57
Bury	30	15	10	5	60	35	55
Colchester	29	16	5	8	61	38	53
Port Vale	31	12	12	7	40	34	48
Blackpool	30	12	9	9	51	38	45
Torquay	30	10	10	10	33	30	40
Aldershot	30	11	7	12	39	45	40
Tranmere	32	8	13	11	33	41	37
Hartlepool	30	9	9	12	50	58	36
Hull City	28	9	8	11	43	43	35
Hereford	27	7	13	7	35	39	34
Darlington	30	8	10	12	34	41	34
Stockport	28	9	4	15	32	41	31
Mansfield	31	8	6	17	43	58	30
Scunthorpe	29	7	7	15	28	49	28
York City	28	7	6	15	36	58	27
Halifax	29	4	4	11	27	44	26
Rochdale	28	4	11	13	25	39	23
Northampton	30	5	6	19	34	60	21
Crewe Alex	29	5	5	19	16	47	20

● Not including yesterday's results

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 3, South Liverpool 1; Buxton 5, Burton Albion 1; Lancaster 1, Grantham 2; Marine 2, Morecambe 0; Mossley 1, Gateshead 1; Southport 1, Gainsborough 1, Tamworth 0, Goole 0; Workington 1, Oswestry 1, Worksop 2, Kings Lynn 1.
MIDLAND LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Boston 3, Belper 1, Brigg Town 0, Eastwood Town 2; Shepshed 4, Ilkeston 0
MIDLAND LEAGUE: APP-Frod 5, Bridlington 2; Ashby 1, Marborough 2; Long Eaton 3, Sutton Town 1; Skegness 1, Spalding 0.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Brentwoods 2, Wellingburians 1; Carthusians 3, Foresters 2; Cholmeleians 3, Malvernians 0; Lancing OB 2, Chigwellians 0.

SCOTTISH CUP: Fifth round: Aberdeen 4, Kilmarnock 2; Queen's Park 1, Forfar 2; Rangers 2, Dundee 0; St Mirren 1, Dundee Utd 0.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Morton 1, Airdrie 0; Partick Th 1, Hibernian 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	22	14	5	3	43	21	33
St Mirren	21	10	7	4	32	22	27
Rangers	21	9	8	4	33	25	26
Hibernian	24	8	9	7	26	20	25
Aberdeen	20	8	7	5	25	19	23
Dundee Utd	20	8	6	6	29	19	22
Morton	23	7	6	10	20	32	20
Airdrie	22	5	6	11	28	46	16
Partick	23	3	8	12	18	32	14
Dundee	22	5	2	15	29	47	12

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dumbarton 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E Stirlingshire 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St Johnstone 3, Motherwell 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	27	18	6	3	69	23	42
Hearts	26	12	7	7	37	25	31
St Johnstone	25	11	7	7	43	25	29
Ayr United	25	11	7	7	34	27	29
Falkirk	27	8	12	7	39	32	28
Kilmarnock	24	8	12	4	26	19	28
Clydebank	26	12	4	10	43	41	28
Hamilton	28	11	6	11	38	39	28
Dunfermline	26	8	10	8	33	41	26
Dumbarton	26	8	7	11	36	46	23
Raith Rovers	26	9	4	13	21	39	22
Queen's Park	25	6	8	11	21	27	20
E Stirling	27	5	7	15	25	50	17
Queen of Sth	28	3	9	16	33	54	15

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa 1, Berwick 1; Cowdenbeath 1, East Fife 2; Meadowbank 0, Albion Rovers 2; Montrose 4, Clyde 1; Stirling Albion 0, Brechin 2; Stranraer 0, Stenhousemuir 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	24	15	6	3	46	23	36
Brechin C	28	14	8	6	50	32	36
Berwick R	27	14	6	7	48	26	34
Arbroath	26	14	5	7	42	35	33
Alloa Ath	25	12	8	5	43	28	32
Forfar Ath	24	9	11	4	38	19	29
Montrose	27	11	7	9	41	47	29
East Fife	27	10	5	12	37	38	25
Cowdenbeath	26	7	11	8	37	39	25
Meadowbank	26	7	8	11	37	41	22
Albion Rovers	26	8	3	15	35	54	19
Stirling A	25	5	7	13	21	29	17
Stenhousemuir	27	5	6	16	28	54	16
Stranraer	28	5	3	20	26	64	13

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dartford 2, Telford Utd 0; Frickley 4, A P Leamington 1; Kettering 5, Barnet 2; Maidstone 0, Weymouth 1, Northwich Vic 1, Boston Utd 0; Scarborough 1, Dagenham 1; Stafford Rangers 0, Enfield 1; Worcester 2, Bath 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 0, Gloucester 4; Barry 1, Wellingborough 3, Cheltenham 3, Cambridge City 1; Corby 1, Bedworth 1; Kidderminster 3, Bridgend 0; Merthyr Tydfil 3, Milton Keynes 2; Nuneaton 0, Bromsgrove 1, Redditch 1, Minehead 0; Stourbridge 3, Bedford 0; Taunton 1, Alvechurch 3; Witney Town 2, Enderby 4. Southern Division: Addlestone and Weybridge 3, Canterbury 3; Andover 0, Poole 4; Ashford 2, Thanet Utd 0; Chelmsford 0, Hastings 1, Dorchester 2, Salisbury 1; Dover 1, Hounslow 2; Tonbridge 4, Dunstable 2; Waterlooville 2, Alesbury 1; Wealdstone 0, Gosport 1, Welling Utd 2, Folkestone 0
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay 2, Wycombe Wanderers 0; Croydon 0, Harrow Boro 0; Hayes 2, Bromley 1; Leatherhead 2, Hendon 1; Staines 2, Hitchin 1, Walthamstow Avenue 3, Sutton 1; Woking 0, Barking 0. First division: Clapton 1, Oxford City 3; Feltham 1, Metropolitan Police 1; Lewes 2, Aveley 0; Maidenhead Utd 0, Hertford 4; St Albans 1, Hampton 2; Walton and Hersham 3, Tilbury 2; Ware 1, Kingstonian 0; Wembley 1, Wokingham 2. Second division: Barton Rovers 1, Horsham 0; Dorking 4, Epping 2, Eastbourne Utd 0, Cheshunt 2, Finchley 1, Corinthian Casuals 1; Hemel Hempstead 1, Basildon Utd 0; Letchworth 0, Egham 1; Rainham 0, Tring 0; Southall 2, Camberley 0; Worthing 2, Windsor and Eton 1
IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 0, Portadown 1, Coleraine 1, Glentoran 2; Crusaders 2, Ballymena 1; Glenavon 2, Cliftonville 2; Linfield 5, Ards 0.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Billingham 1, Spennymoor 0, Consett 1, Ashington 1; Evenwood 1, Durham 3; Tow Law 2, Shildon 2; West Auckland 0, Willington 1; Whitby 2, Crook 0; Whitley Bay 3, Hordon 3; Bishop Auckland 0, South Bank 2; North Shields 0, Ferryhill 0.
NORTHUMBERLAND SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Blyths 3, Percy Main 1.

Yesterday's results

THIRD DIVISION

Newport (0) 1 — Fulham (0) 3
Lolones, 5,178 — Brown, Wilson, Coney

FOURTH DIVISION
Bradford C (1) 2 — Northampton (0) 1
McNiven, Campbell — Perrin, 4,836
TOUR MATCH: Rangers (Hongkong) 0, Celtic 5.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 0, Weymouth 3; Barrow 1, Boston Utd 0; Gravesend 0, Telford Utd 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 0, Worksop 0; King's Lynn, Mossley.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
THIRD DIVISION: Southend v Brentford.
FOURTH DIVISION: Mansfield Town v Sheffield United.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Enderby v Nuneaton; Kidderminster v Stourbridge. Southern Division: Dunstable v Waterlooville; Salisbury v Thanet United.
SCHOOLS MATCH: under-18 trophy: Inner London v Essex (Clapton, 7.15).
TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for John Richards): Wolverhampton Wanderers v Moscow Dynamo.
RUGBY UNION Club matches: Maesteg v Glamorgan Wanderers (7.0); Neath v Headingley (7.0).

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Chasing pack close on Southampton

By Stuart Jones

Southampton, the league leaders, visit Sunderland on Wednesday accompanied by the warning words of their manager, Lawrie McMenemy. "The title challenge stands or falls on how we do away from home," he said over the weekend. On Saturday they stumbled at Notts County, although Keegan keeps walking confidently on to his best goalscoring season. He has now collected 24. Mair equalised and Ball cleared three times off the line.

Southampton can now hear their rivals closing in. In Swansea City's case it is a splash. They paddled their way through the Vetch Field puddles to beat Stoke City through Charles and Robbie James twice. In Manchester United's case it is merely a rustle. Birtles scored only their second goal in seven games but it was worth three points at St Andrews.

Arsenal's progress is even quieter. Keegan's individual goals total is two higher than their collective record and they failed once more to find a way through against the equally ineffective Manchester City. John Bond, City's manager, has another problem apart from his son's *position*. His *twin injury prone* striker, Francis limped off again and may be out for another *week*

Brighton silenced the Kop by gaining their first-ever victory at Anfield through Ritchie, the decisive goal created by Case, a former Liverpool player. Ipswich *Town, unchanged* for the fifth succesive time, clambered back among the chasing pack with a *convincing victory* over Everton. Wark, Brazil and Gates gave them the lift they needed.



Robbie James: scored twice in Swansea's goal splash

Wolverhampton Wanderers and Middlesbrough, involved in a fixture worth six points, ended up with the *worst possible* outcome, a share of just two from the goalless draw. They now seem as certain to go down as Luton Town are to pass them on the way up. Unbeaten for 11 games, they drew at Grimsby, unsuccessful in their last 16.

In spite of a refreshing four-*day break* in the Isle of Wight, Watford,s challenge lost momentum. So did that of Barnsley and Sheffield Wednesday, who have not won a second division match at home since November 28. Barnsley's manager, Norman Hunter, denied that he was considering a comeback. "It will require the gravest crisis before I do that", he said. After five games without a win, perhaps it has arrived

He might consider the action of his former England colleague, Emlyn Hughes, Rotherham's mid-field player-manager. He led them to their ninth successive victouy, a run that also equalled their advance to promotion last season when they went six matches without conceding a goal. Their victims were Oldham, who lost Clements before the start. He damaged a cartilage while warming up in the dressing room.

Smithers, of Oxford United, suffered a similarly curious *injury. He hurt* himself playing tennis on Friday and missed his first game of the season. Shotton, *though*, returned after breaking his nose and put Oxford on their way to victory over *Bristol City in the* poignant battle of the troubled clubs. They are now fourth from top in the third *division*, Bristol fourth from bottom.

Worries for McMenemy

By Special Correspondent

Notts County 1 — Southampton 1

On the evidence put forward in the mud of Meadow Lane, the Southampton manager, Lawrie McMenemy, should prepare himself for some worrying weeks ahead in his team's quest for their forst League championship. Before the match, Mr McMenemy went on record as saying that his team's title bid would stand or fall on their away performances, and if their showing against Notts County is any guide, the first Division leaders could be hard pressed to remain at the top.

For Notts County gave Southampton a severe examination and should really have had more than one goal to show for their efforts. That they didn't was due to their over-elaboration in front of goal and to the efforts of Ball, who cleared off his line three times after his goalkeeper had been beaten.

County relied on the long ball tactics which Southampton's defence find so hard to cope with, and this enabled the home side to come to terms with the heavy conditions far better than their visitors. The county midfield also kept up a continual service to the talented Chiedozie, on the right wing, and he gave Southampton left back Holmes a torrid afternoon

It was Chiedozie who provided the cross for Mair to head past *Katalinic in the 50th minute*, which put County on level terms following Keegan's chip over the stranded Avramovic into the top of the net 12 minutes before half time. That moment of class apart, Southampton looked a long way from the team they unfailingly are on home territory and only a splendid save by Katalinic, which denied Hooks, and Ball's goal line clearances prevented the oldest club in the Football League scoring before the interval.

Mair's goal was no more than county deserved and they went on to harass Southampton at every turn as the conditions worsened under the heavy rain.

Notts County: R Avramovic; T Benjamin, R O'Brien, M Goodwin, B Kilcline, P Richards, J Chiedozie, R Harkouk, I McCulloch, P Hooks, G Mair. (Sub: T Christie).
Southampton: I Katalinic; I Golac, N Holmes, G Baker, C Nicholl, M Wadron, K Keegan, M Channon, D Wallace, D Armstrong, A Ball. (Sub: D Puckett).
Referee: I J Borrett (Suffolk).

Rotherham stride on

By Tom German

Oldham 0 — *Rotherham 3*

The prospect of yet another Liverpool old boy taking a club with unfashionable antecedents up among the pedigrees in the first division should not be too lightly discounted. John Toshack did it with Swansea, and Rotherham United's romp up the second division has become as devouring as ever was the long stride of their player manager, Emlyn Hughes, in his heyday at *Anfield. Oldham* were Rotherham's ninth consecutive victim

Rotherham's pace and commitment in the mud were more than Oldham could match. Their surge up the table began, coincidentally or not, with the arrival of that hard tackling midfielder, Gow, from Manchester City. He was not noticeably dominant here but the side as a whole won the disputed balls in a ratio of perhaps three to one, an important factor in the way the match developed.

So too, maybe was the change Oldham had to make in central defence 10 minutes before kick-off. Clements had done his limbering up and was simply getting up from the bench when a persistent cartilage problem recurred; he was out of the match and McDonough had to drop back from midfield

There was much more purpose and direction to Rotherman's attacks. Seasman, in the side only because of the heavy conditions, might have scored in the first period on firmer ground. In the event, he struck twice in the second with splendid headers, first as Hughes chipped a free kick to him with measured accuracy, then as Towner made room on the right for a centre which reached Seasman with equal precision. Punctuating Seasman's goals was a gift to Moore when McDonnell dropped the ball as Moore stood close by

OLDHAM ATHLETIC: P. McDonnell; S. Edwards, J. Ryan, G. Keegan, J. Steel (sub. M. Nuttall), P. Futcher, R. Wylde, P Heaton, R. Palmer, D. McDonough, P. Atkinson.
ROTHERHAM UNITED: R. Mountford; G. Forrest, J. Breckin, E. Hughes, P. Stancliffe, J. Green, A. Towner, G. Gow, R. Moore, J. Seasman, W. McEwan.
Referee: K. W. Baker (Rugby).

RACING RESULTS

NEWBURY

1.30, 1, Kings Parade (4-1); 2, Val Climber (9-2); 3, The Thatcher (15-2). Voice of Progress (9-4 fav). 13 ran.
2.00, 1†, Lucide (2-1); 1†, Ivory Thrust (10-1); only two finished Acarine (13-8 fav). 8 ran.
2.30, 1, Angelo Salvini (4-1); 2, Baron Palles (7-1); 3, Spider's Well (3-1 fav). 10 ran.
3.00, Straight Jocelyn (11-4); 2, Quarto (11-4); 3, Manton Castle (5-2 fav). 6 ran.
3.30, 1, Fledge (3-1 fav); Migrator (7-1); 3, Fortune Cookie (8-1). 10 ran.
4.00, 1, Dancing Brig (4-6 fav); 2, Jack Madness (11-4); 3, Wisbech Lad (4-1). 5 ran. NR Moonello.

HEREFORD

1.15, 1, Bright Oasis (13-8 fav); 2, Celtic Hero (8-1); 3, Midinette (5-1). 17 ran.
1.45 1, Classified (7-4 fav); 2, Weavers Loom (7-1); 3, Geneva (50-1). 16 ran.
2.15 1, Spinning Saint (13-8 fav); 2, Professor Plum (9-2); 3, Jo Colombo (3-1). 7 ran.
2.45 1, Ottery News (3-1); 2, Good Prospect (8-1); 3, Rib Law (14-1). Scintulla Boy (9-4 fav). 11 ran. NR Pilot Officer, The Rector.
3.15, 1, Late Night Extra (12-1); 2, Artic Rascal (50-1); 3, Welsh Display (8-1); 4, Latin American (12-1). My Boy Jack (4-6 fav). 18 ran.
3.45 1, Petite Mandy (7-4 fav); 2, Handy Mark (33-1); 3, Runder Ballad (33-1). 15 ran. NR Old Bean.
4.15 1, Frozen Prince (9-2); 2, Kandacombe (8-1); 3, Misty Sky (9-1). Sam Bennion, (5-2 fav). 16 ran. NR Somey.

HAYDOCK PARK

1.15, 1, Wayward Lad (2-5 fav); 2, Bright Dream (9-2); 3, Clayside (9-2). 4 ran. Only three finished.
1.45, 1, Scot Lane (14-1); 2, Bregawn (11-10 fav); 3, Fortuna's Express (25-1). 12 ran NR Silver Buck.
2.15, 1, Azaam (14-1); 2, Ray Charles (11-1); 3, Great Light (25-1) Morice (15-8 fav). 11 ran.
2.45, 1, Hazeldean (9-1); 2, Supreme Vista (15-2); 3, Tony (9-1) Home Ground (100-30 fav). 11 ran. NR Luxuriate.
3.15, 1, Drumcondra (7-1), 2, Royal Bowman (9-2), 3, Ridan Tower, (10-1). Burrough Hill Lad (11-10 fav) 10 ran. NR Farmer Fred.
3.45, 1, Barrier Reef (8-1); 2, Capping (15-8 fav); 3, Torbole (6-1). 15 ran.

MARKET RASEN

1.30, 1, Hardwick Sun (10-1); 2, Cape Farewell (14-1); 3, Snap Tin (7-1). Hotwave (11-8 fav). 17 ran.
2.00, 1, Silver Buck (5-6 fav); 2, Moor Close (6-1); 3, Bargello's Lady (25-1). 9 ran. NR Direct line.
2.30, 1, Regal Touch (11-2); 2, The Small Miracle (12-1); 3, The Chiltonian (3-1 jt-fav). Immoral (3-1 jt-fav). 9 ran.
3.00, 1, Hello Louis (15-8 fav); 2, Scort (7-1); 3, Gill O'Whiskey (9-4). 9 ran. NR Magic Tipp.
3.30, 1, Windley Lad (10-1); 2, Palero (6-5 fav); 3, Northern King (20-1). 12 ran. NR Lettoch.
4.00 1, Brave Fellow (7-4 fav); 2, Paper Rich (11-2); 3, Box of Tricks (16-1). 16 ran, NR Flying Enterprise, Grangehill.

Silver Buck has a golden glow

By Michael Seely

All round the country on Saturday horses squelching through the mud gave an eloquent warning of the realities that lie in store if similar conditions prevail at the National Hunt Festival next week. Cheltenham is no place for the faint-hearted, be they equine or human. The carefully woven pattern of the season's form can be ruthlessly ripped apart and trampled in the mud as tired animals fight for supremacy in that energy-sapping climb to the winning post

Angelo Salvini certainly proved himself to be the kind of chap we want to have on our side in heavy ground when bearing Baron Palles by an incredible 25 lengths in the Philip Cornes Saddleof Gold final. Steve Knight, deputising for Alan Brown, excelled himself in his handling of this thorough stayer, who Jim Joel bought earlier in the season from Phil Bull. Angelo Salvini is first an ordinary horse in good going, but when the heavens open it is a different story

"It was hard to believe that there were previous winners in the race," an incredulous Peter Easterby aid yesterday. "Angelo Salvine will now go for the Sun Alliance Novices' Hurdle at Cheltenham."

The Sea Pigeon saga continues. Easterby went on: "I will have to make up mind within the next few days. But I shall have to give the horse a gallop first." Obviously Easterby is praying for a miracle.

The highlight of the day was Silver Buck's return to form at Market Rasen. Ridden by Kevin Whyte, Silver Buck jumped with all his old fire and dash as he made light of his 12st 7lb in the Coxmoore (Sweaters) Handicap Steeplechase. It was a fine training feat by Michael Dickinson to have produced Silver Buck in such magnificent condition after having been off the course since November. The Gold Cup will of course be Silver Buck's next race for which he is quoted at 8-1 with the Tote.

As duly expected, Wayward Lad had little difficulty in landing the odds of 5-2 laid on him in the Timeform Steeplechase at Haydock. However, the 12-1 on offer against Wayward Lad for the Gold Cup is hardly a generous price.

The Greenall Whitley Breweries Steeplechase turned out to be both a tipster's and a handicapper's nightmare. The winner, Scot lane, was carrying 18lb more than his long handicap weight and the third horse, Fortina's Express, 4lb extra, Bregawn might well have won but for being hampered when Little Bay fell at the second fence from home.

Josh Gifford was delighted with the running of Aldaniti: "That should have put the horse right for Aintree." Ron Barry, who deputized for Bob Champion, said: "Aldaniti jumped magnificently. We came home in our own time when it was clear we could not win."

Although Morice fell at the last flight in the Victor Ludorum Hurdle, hi running paid a handsome tribute to Royal Vulcan, whom he beat at Kempton last week. After being squeezed out on the final bend, Morice was last of all jumping the first hurdle in the straight. And yet he was just about to jump upsides the eventual winner, Azaam, when coming to grief. Azaam is not entered in the Triumph Hurdle. Roger Fisher said that Azaam might go for the Greenhan Group Hurdle at Newbury, the race that the Lake District trainer has previously won with Ekbalco.

All this news, of course, pales into insignificance with the fatal accident to John Thorne, who died in Oxford's Radcliffe Infirmary yesterday. Mr Thorne, who was 55, had sustained a fall on Bend A Knee, at the Bicester and Warden Hill point-to-point, near Banbury on Saturday. The whole racing world will mourn the tragic death of Mr Thorne whose riding of Spartan Missile when second to Aldaniti in last year's Grand National was the highlight of a long and honourable career in the saddle.

Thorne obituary, page 10

● There will be an inspection at 3.30 today to assess prospects for racing at Warwick tomorrow. The course is waterlogged and racing is very unlikely.

STATE OF GOING (official) Windsor: heavy. Sedgfield: good. Tomorrow Folkestone Hurdles soft, chase good to soft. Warwick: heavy (inspection).



Waiting to pounce: David Goulding and Azaam (left) take the last hurdle behind Great Light

Windsor

1.30 THAMES HURDLE (Div I: novices. £690: 2m 30yd) (15 runners)

101 040p-00 ALLTYRE (D Underwood) D Underwood 8-11-3 ... DOUBTFUL
103 0p0 A TUNEFUL SONG (S J Shipping & Forwarding) S Pattemore 8-11-3 ... K Mooney
107 00000- CRACKMORE LAD (J Dimond) R Dimond 6-11-3 ... G McNally
109 0 HILBARIAN (I Hill) B Stevens 5-11-3 ... M Bastard
113 040000 MARECHAL (B) (Mrs V Lewis) V Soane 5-11-3 ... V Soane
114 04003 MAYFIELD BOY (C Goddon) R Smyth 7-11-3 ... R Hughes
117 000-1 MILLFIELD ROYAL (J Urch) M Pipe 5-11-3 ... P Leach
118 0000-30 MINT STREAK (P Olive) Mrs E Kennard 6-11-3 ... S May
119 424003 MR NIMBLE (N Matheson) A Moore 5-11-3 ... G Moore
121 POOLEY BRIDGE (Miss M Cookson) N Gaselee 5-11-3 ... R Linley
123 0 RIVER JORDAN (L Dutton) J Scallan 7-11-3 ... G Kennard 7
124 SONANT (L Gavrell) W R Williams 5-11-3
126 f0 TWICKENHAM (Lt-Col B Michaels...
127 421323 GENERAL BREYFAX (CD) (J ...
128 FIELD FARE BOY (T Rollingson)...

Evens General Breyfax, 6 Mayfield Boy, 7 M... Marechal, 16 others

2.0 COLLEGE CHASE (Novice hand...

202 032-p12 MIDNIGHT SONG (Mrs D Price)...
205 0100010 WINGS GROUND (Col A Taylor)...
206 pp0-33 CAPTAIN SHADOW (J Tilling)...
207 402223 TEN BEARS (Air Commodore C...
208 004-f30 FENAGHY (D Bradstock) F Wal...
211 0p000p CREGG (Mrs J French) Mrs J F...
213 0-03002 RIGHTEOUS FURY (F Gray) F G...
214 004f00 POOLE BAY (B) (S Richards...

6-4 Midnight Song, 7-2 Wings Ground, 5 ... Righteous Fury, 16 others

2.30 MARCH CHASE (Handicap £1...

305 /00-03f JACKO (R R Alden & Son) D Ni...
306 2-44231 SILENT BURN (C) (R Aird) T ...
307 0034ff MR BATNAC (A Wales) A Wale...
308 b-00130 MR GUMBOOTS (Mrs J Humbro...
309 f0up00 BROWN JOCK (R Armytage) R ...
310 0-p0310 NAMPARA (CDB) (Maj-Gen R...
312 0u4200 MR DARKIE (B) (R Shaw) R S...
313 04f-p01 OUR LAURIE (Mrs R Henriques)...
314 0031/p0 BOBETTE (B) (R Broomhall) M...
315 044f12 ROUND THE TWIST (B Tylor) M...
316 0f0-040 DRUMWYNK (Mrs H Powell) D ...
317 1-000u2 SWALLOW PRINCE (G Pike) G...
320 0 GAMING DICE (N Margilia) J C...

3 Silent Burn, 4 Jacko, 6 Our Laurie, 8 Na... The Twist, 14 Swallow Prince, Drumwynk, 16 oth...

3.0 HENLYS LAND-ROVER HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs. £899 3m) (11)

403 0/13-20 HESITATION (J Dulosee) J Dulosee 12-12-2 ... J Dulosee
404 10r00-0 TYNE (R Ewing) R Ewing 7-12-2 ... R Ewing 7
405 /103-22 GAY TAB (D) (Mrs R Brooks) N Gaselee 9-11-12 ... C Brooks 7
406 41/u-f1 LOYAL PARTNER (D) (Mrs L Clay) T Clay 8-11-12 ... T Clay 7
408 p0/2-02 BEST BOY (T Hills) T Hills 9-11-7 ... T Hills 7
411 100u-p4 DUCATOON (D) (Miss D Yeomans) D Arbuthnot 11-11-7 ... T Thomson Jones
412 020202/ ETON BOY (A R Price) A R Price 7-11-7 ... A Price 7
417 1-23200 PLAYFIELDS (A Baird) A Baird 8-11-7 ... Miss S Pilkington 7
418 22/002- ROUGH AND TUMBLE (L Dormer) F Winter 12-11-7 ... O Sherwood
419 /230-04 SET POINT (Lady Herries) Lady Herries 14-11-7 ... Miss B Kirkby 7
420 000 FADA (Lady Aubrey-Fletcher) Lady Aubrey-Fletcher 5-11-0 ... C Pilgrim 7

2 Rough and Tumble, 4 Best Boy, 5 Hesitation, Gay Tab, Loyal Partner, 10 Set Point, 14 others

3.30 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,409: 2¾m) (24)

501 043311 TRACYS SPECIAL (Maj J Rubin) R Hannon 5-11-12 ... DOUBTFUL
504 0-00110 IGLOO FIRE (CD) (C Harden) Mrs E Harden 9-11-7 ... J Francome
506 1-00102 SHOUTITOUT (Mrs J F Cann) J Cann 5-11-3 ... S G Kight
508 4/04000 SKYLINE DRIVE (Mrs J Ridout) A Ridout 8-11-3 ... P Hobbs
512 1ffu2/f- STRAITJACKET (Lady Wates) A Wates 11-10-13 ... M Perrett 7
516 00410 GATHABAWN (M Kneller) D Gandolfo 6-10-11 ... P Barton 4
520 03-0100 MARCUS AGRIPPA (E Allsopp) J Spearing 6-10-8 ... S Johnson 4
521 00-0440 SALAD (Mrs G Clay) G Clay 8-10-8 ... C Jones
523 00-4001 BARB'S BEAU (L Vine) M Masson 5-10-7 ... B de Haan
524 020300 GLEN WISE (M Burrow) B Wise 6-10-6 ... R Rowell
526 00-pp00 CARRONADE (W Williams) R Blakeney 6-10-5 ... H Davies
527 000000 VAGABOND VICTOR (D) Mrs R McGuinness P Allingham 6-10-5 ... P Scudamore
529 03-3300 RUN DEEP (R Leder) D Gandolfo 6-10-5 ... —
530 013000 BERKELEY LAD (A Pidgley) P Cundell 5-10-4 ... R Stronge 7
531 000-203 CHAMPERS CLUB (Inngood Ltd) D Wooden 5-10-3 ... K Townsend 7
532 4-20440 KARABERRY (A Ratcliffe) R Head 5-10-2 ... K Mooney
533 10p-p03 BALTIC LOVE (G Blum) G Blum 10-10-2 ... J Barlow
536 10000/0 GALLANT RELIC (Mrs J Brewin) B Forsey 7-10-0 ... M Richards 7
537 00-0000 BERULIA (G Burr) G Burr 6-10-0 ... C Mann 7
538 00/000-4 HIT THE ROOF (E Farr) S Cole 8-10-0 ... R F Davies
539 013000 MOONVEIN (M Roche) G Fletcher 5-10-0 ... A Coogan
541 2/00-00p STRATHCLYDE (B) (Trenear-Harvey Bird & Watson) S Pattemore 8-10-0 ... —
542 30/0020 NO CAMPING (S Lee) B Stevens 10-10-0 ... C Brown
543 0030-0p KING OF ACCORDIA (B) (P Amey) B Stevens 7-10-0 ... —

5 Gathabawn, 6 Shoutitout, Igloo fire, 7 Karaberry, 8 Marcus Agrippa, 10 Champers Club, 12 Berkeley Lad, Glen Wise, 14 Salad, Moonvein, 16 others

4.0 THAMES HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m 30yd) (17)

601 3/0-012 KESWICK (G Clark) N Callaghan 7-11-10 ... —
604 0330-r0 BIHAS BOUNTY (B) (D Goodwin) D Goodwin 6-11-3 ... C Kinane
605 00p-0 BRIGADIER DAN (B McKay) J Scallan 6-11-3 ... G Kennard 7
606 30 BROAD PRINCIPLE (A Twine) T Forster 5-11-3 ... H Davies
612 00-0 JULESIAN (West London Copiers & Supplies) D Elsworth 5-11-3 ... C Brown
614 p-00 LASHING RAIN (Capt R Head) R Head 7-11-3 ... B Wright 4
617 24030-f OLD CASTLE LINE (Mrs V Castledine) S Cole 6-11-3 ... R F Davies
618 00-0 POMPOSITY (J J Smith) R J Smith 5-11-3 ... P Warner
619 00- SELSDON PARK (P Marshall) S Harris 5-11-3 ... —
622 002u23 YELLOW JERSEY (R Ridout) R Dimond 6-11-3 ... G McNally
623 00 ADIEU (R Harvey) D Nicholson 4-10-7 ... P Scudamore
624 AUSTRIAN CORPORAL (A Wales) A Wates 4-10-7 ... R Rowe
626 0000 BROKEN LACE (G Lugg) Mrs N Kennedy 4-10-7 ... S Shilston
627 00 CELTIC BEAUTY (D Cowland) D Elsworth 4-10-7 ... J Davies 7
628 CHRYSAOR (P Fahey) O O'Neill 4-10-7 ... J Suthern
629 002 EDGEDALE (R Weller) T Marshall 4-10-7 ... M Bastard
631 00 GOOD OFFICES (A McGillivray) M Tompkins 4-10-7 ... D Cambell 7

7-4 Keswick, 2 Broad Principle, 7-2 Edgedale, 10 Yellow Jersey, 12 Celtic Beauty, 16 others.

4.30 THAMES HURDLE (Div III: novices: £690 2m 30yd (14)

3 0/0- AMSTY FOX (P Amey) B Stevens 8-11-3 ... C Brown
6 000 FALCON'S TARTAR (B) (J Parker) J Scallan 5-11-3 ... J Barlow
7 0- FLASHY GAYLE (H Willis) H Willis 6-11-3 ... —
8 00- GENEALOGY (J Bodie) C Read 5-11-3 ... M Perrett 7
9 30-3020 GOING STRAIT (M Flitton) G Thorner 5-11-3 ... P Barton
10 22200-p JUST A RIVER (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 8-11-3 ... Mr P Dukes 7
13 000 MORNING LINE (G Brunton) P M Taylor 5-11-3 ... S Keightley 4
14 04 MY FRIEND GEORGE (D Baker) Mrs E Harden 7-11-3 ... B de Haan
15 000-000 OVINGTON COURT (M Ward-Thomas) R Head 6-11-3 ... J Francome
17 .4f- PRINCE WARREN (D Sullivan) D Wilson 5-11-3 ... M Coyle 4
21 34-0000 STRAITS (T Rollingson) T Rollingson 5-11-3 ... J Barlow
24 00 AVONDALE PRINCESS (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 4-10-7 ... G McCourt
26 SOMMELIER (Mrs A Wates) A Wates 4-10-7 ... A Webber
27 TENTH HUSSAR (Mrs N Barrows) Peter Taylor 4-10-7 ... Steve Knight

6-4 Going Strait, 7-2 Ovington Court, 4 My Friend George, 8 Prince Warren, 14 Just A River, Avondale Princess, 16 others

Windsor Selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 General Breyfax. 2.0 Midnight Song. 2.30 Nampara. 3.0 Rough and Tumble. 3.30 Shoutitout. 4.0 Broad Principle. 4.30 Going Strait.

Sedgefield selections

By Micheal Seely

1.45 Galleum. 2.15 Go Lightly. 2.45 Tom Noel. 3.15 Larry Bell. 3.45 Sea Merchant is specially recommended. 4.15 Twiflight. 4.45 Mister Moonshine. 5.15 Sir Marcus.

Sedgefield

1.45 GROVE HURDLE (div I: novices: £345: 2½m) (14 runners)

2 400 BLINDER (G Stock) R Whitaker 7-10-12 ... R Lamb
4 0030-00 DON'T WAIT (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-10-12 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
5 0 GALLEUM (Mrs T Donaldson) G Richards 5-10-12 ... R Barry
6 000001 GLENBOUR (Miss S Lavery) M James 6-10-12 ... R Dickin
7 0 GREAT TARQUIN (A Corner) A Corner 5-10-12 ... G W Gray 7
8 0-33220 HEADMERE (K Kelly) R Johnson 6-10-12
10 00-0040 KERSIL (B) (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 5-10-12 ... S Charlton
11 0 LANGLEY CLOSE (Mrs D Bullivant) S Leadbetter 6-10-12 ... M Barnes
13 00400 MELFORT BAY (Mrs J Clarke) J Haldane 6-10-12 ... Mr J Walton
15 ppp PEG'S BOY (Mrs C Carr) N Bycroft 6-10-12 ... D Wilkinson
16 00/0030 POHET (B) (R Laws) B Wilkinson 7-10-12
17 0pp-000 SOME OPERATOR (T Metcalfe) D Metcalfe 6-10-12 ... Mr D Metcalfe
20 0041 CAPE FAREWELL (Mrs H Ellerby) M Ellerby 4-10-10 ... M Pepper 7
22 00 NEWSTEAD (J Rhodes) J Jefferson 4-10-0 ... —

9-4 Headmere, 7-2 Don t Wait, 9-2 Blinder, 6 Galleum, 8 Cape Farewell, 12 Langley Close, 16 Glenbour, 20 others.

2.15 CROOK HURDLE (Selling handicap £458: 2m) (21)

2 021-00p VIRGINIA DRIVE (B Robinson) J Juckes 10-12-0 ... Mr M Castell
3 04p0-4f PADDY-ONE-ROW (W Lonsdale) I Vickers 7-11-11 ... C Hawkins
4 000021 GO LIGHTLY (Lt-Col J Scott) N Crump 5-11-11 ... D McCaskill 4
10 04fa00 GOLDEN END (D) (H Godsell) R Cross 11-11-5
11 0-ff200 CUENCA (Miss M Strickland) 7-11-4 ... —
13 1/00-p00 MARHILL NELL (D Garraton) D Garraton 10-11-2 ... P Charlton
16 31-0000 WARREN GORSE (CD) (E Parker) H Fleming 8-10-13 ... K Williams 4
17 042-p00 STORMY AFFAIR (D) (P Bowker) P Bowker 9-10-11 ... Mr W Bowker 7
18 013000 MALCOLMS PRIDE (D) (D Cornish) V Thompson 8-10-10 ... Mr M Thompson 7
19 32-0040 MENALIST (W Hindmarsh) V Thompson 6-10-10 ... —
24 p04 REGENT DANCER (J Millington) J Millington 9-10-7 ... P Millington 4
25 0b1040 MR PONGEE (CD) (F Storey) F Storey 7-10-7 ... B Storey 7
26 p42/ppp- RED WELL (F Taylor) F Taylor 11-10-7 ... S Kettlewell 7
27 00000 BEWERLEY (K Chambers) M Reddan 9-10-7 ... P Murphy 4
28 p00000 LADIES MAN (DB) (R Burt) W Clay 7-10-6 ... K Elliott 4
30 004020/ SUVIEL (R Haigh) R Haigh 10-10-6 ... —
32 2130-00 CALETA PRINCE (CD) (Mrs M Bell) J Jefferson 14-10-5 ... P Caldwell 7
34 0000 MISS COMMUNE (R Gray) R Gray 4-10-3 ... —
35 0-13000 CALL-ME-MORLAIS (D) (Mrs D Hoyle) C Hoyle 9-10-3 ... —
36 001-030 GIN TRACK (D) (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 8-10-2 ... J Walton
38 b20041 EDWARD'S CORNER (E Hartley) T Barnes 4-10-6 (5ex) ... M Barnes

4 Go Lightly, 9-2 Edward's Corner, 6 Mr Pongee, Regent Dancer, 8 Gin Track, 10 Paddy-One-Row, 12 Malcolms Pride, Virginia Drive, 14 Call-Me-Morlais, 16 others

2.45 INGHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £1,182: 2½m) (16)

1 400042 TOM NOEL (CD) (C Pinkham) C Pinkham 7-11-11 ... D Lancaster 4
5 000-121 GAELIC HARP (D) (Mrs G Simpson) G Lockerbie 7-11-6 ... J Brady 7
6 034004 INGHAM (CD) (Exors of late S Nesbitt) Mrs M Nesbitt 10-11-3 ... —
7 120424- TORREON (Mrs G Reeve) M H Easterby 6-11-3 ... Mr T Easterby
10 210340 REAY'S SONG (C) (T Amies) M Naughton 8-10-13 ... C Grant
11 0001p0 PRETTY BOY FLOYD (CD) (P Murphy) F Watson 8-10-13 ... A Stringer 4
12 3-00004 SUNLIT RIVER (W Carrick) W Haigh 5-10-10 ... P Charlton
13 144000 BEAU BRIGG (CD) (Miss A Smith) R Cross 9-10-9 ... Miss A Cross 7
17 322-400 AMBASSADOR BOY (D Hough) Mrs A Cousins -10-6 ... P Barry 4
19 004000 CHAPERON (W Marson) J Harris 6-10-3 ... J Harris 4
20 0f00-03 ARAGEN (R Proudfoot) G Lockerbie 6-10-2 ... N Balmer
21 00000-0 YONDER HE GOES (Mrs M Mortimer) H Fleming 7-10-2 ... —
22 00000p CUTTING COMMENT (B) (J Harrison) M James 7-10-1 ... Miss Sharron James 7
23 1p00p/p LIN SLIPPER (CD) (M Reddan) M Reddan 9-10-0 ... P Murphy 4
24 p-0030p KING OF SAND (Mrs M Lawson) W Bentley 7-10-0 ... D Wilkinson
25 00/0 YAGODA (Mrs D Hoyle 9-10-0 ... —

5-2 Tom Noel, 3 Gaelic Harp, 5 Torreon, 6 Ingham, 8 Sunlit River, 10 Aragen, 12 Pretty Boy Floyd, 14 others.

3.15 NEWCASTLE BITTER DURHAM NATIONAL CHASE (Handicap: £2,082: 3½m) (10)

1 11203f CLEVER GENERAL (D) (Ld Cadogan) N Crump 11-11-7 ... C Hawkins
2 23-1331 RED CLERIC (C) (R Illingworth) M Naughton 8-11-1 ... C Grant
3 00p-003 RUBSTIC (CD) (J Douglas) S Leadbetter 13-11-1 ... M Barnes
4 30u100 ANOTHER CAPTAIN (C) (A Scott) A Scott 10-11-0 ... G Bradley
6 41111p CARL'S WAGER (Leisure Racing Ltd) R Fisher 7-10-7 ... D Goulding
7 21p0... LARRY B... (B Hathaway) W A Stephenson 8-...
8 333p ... KING CO... G Rendson) G Rendson 13-10-5
11 0321... RIGOROU... (CB) (Mrs J Simpson) Mrs J Simp... 10-0
12 00-00... CASHEA... (Mrs M Christian) M H Easterby ... 0
13 f-u3... THREE OF DIAMONDS (H Harpur-Crewe) P O'C... 10-10-0

2 Larry ... Red Cleric, 9-2 Carl's Wager, 6 Clover General, ... 10 Rub...

3.45 ROBIN SIMPSON CHASE (Handicap: £1,0... 2m) (6)

2 032... EVEN MELODY (D) (S Green) N Crump 13-1...
3 2u0... LORD PROVOST (Miss H Hamilton) Miss H Ham... 8-11-8
5 132... TREAMIE (CD) (R Tinniswood) T Barnes 7-1...
7 013... SEA MERCHANT (CD) (T P M McDonagh C... ngineering) W ... Stephenson 5-...
10 000... BUCKSO... (C) (G Joy) R Woodhouse 9-10-...
12 12-... MISS WOOD (CD) (R Robinson) R Robinson ...4

5-4 Sea Merchant, 7-4 Even Melody, 5 Lord Provost, 6 Treamie, ... Miss Wood

4.15 CASTLE EDEN CHASE (novices: £799. 3m 600yd) (12)

1 421-... CHEBBIE (C) (G Woollas) A Smith 9-11-11
3 04... MELERE (Mrs D King) Miss A King 7-11-11
4 pp0-... NICKY ... (CDB) (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott ...
5 301... TWIFLIGHT (CD) (G Leadbetter) B Wilkinson ...-11
8 u-04... BARTON CROSS (A Watson) A Watson 8-11-...
10 00-... DARTH VADER (B) (Duchess of Abercorn) K... 6-11-1
14 2303... HINDU TAPESTRY (J Dodds) J Dodds 7-11-...
18 10-0... LIKELY BOY (V Thompson) V Thompson 9-11...
22 ... MATEY ... Jordan) W Clay 9-11-1
24 pf0... PALMURE (Mrs D Louthian) R Allan 8-11-1
25 42-... PRINCES TOKEN (J Gill) J Gill 10-11-1
34 00r... VULTOR (Miss Z Green) Miss Z Green 7-11-1

11-4 ...erek, 3 ... Tam, 9-2 Twiflight, 6 Chebbie, 8 Darth Vader, 10 Barton Cross, 12 Princes Token, 14 others

4.45 CASTLE EDEN CHASE (div II: novices: £... 3m 600yd) (12)

7 200... BALLYGORE (Mrs M Hathaway) W A Stephenson ... 11-1
11 1-00... FILMSTAR (A Smedley) K Smedley 7-11-1
13 300... GLENDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-1
15 p0-... IRISH PRINCE (Mrs J Saville) A Watson 9-11-...
19 p40-... LORD RIVERS (Mrs A Harvey) A Potts 9-11-1
23 p-03... MISTER MOONSHINE (BF) (R Backhouse) R... 8-11-1
29 0 u-... ROBAS... FOLLY (C Burton) Miss L Siddall 9-1...
31 ... STANWICK GOLD (J Hall) N Crump 8-11-1
32 p00... SUPREME LIL (W Storey) W Storey 6-11-1
33 ... THE MILLER (P Haley) P Haley 8-11-1
35 44-p... YOUNG SAGERT (J Charlton) J Charlton 9-11...
36 0-0... HIRAM ... GG (B) (Mrs D Roberts) J Jefferson ...0-7

11-9 Mister Moonshine, 9-4 Ballygore, 5 Glendyne, 6 Young Sagert, 8 St..., 12 others

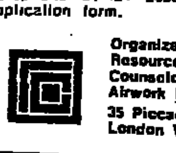
5.15 GROVE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £345: 2½m) (18)

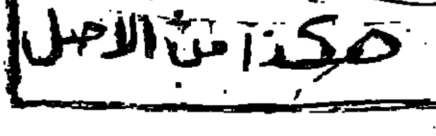
1 04... SIR MARCUS (Mrs G Reed) W Reed 6-11-8
4 ... BITTERMAN (P Warters) J Jefferson 5-10-12
5 00-0... BRING ... WINE (B) (B Ingamells) J Harris ...-12
6 300... CARPENTER'S SILK (Carpenters Paints) Deny... 6-10-12
8 ... DOCTOR WOOLLEY (Miss J Collins) C Pinkham ...10-12
10 0p-... FRAZER'S FRIEND (C Brown) J Kettlewell 5-1...
11 ... GOLDENOGAN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-10-12
14 ... HY-LEE CAPABLE (W Holden) W Holden 5-10...
15 ... KILNBRER (B) (R Leadbetter) M James 6-1...
17 000... NELLIE'S PAL (C Lamb) C Lamb 5-10-12
18 ... SACREDHAL (Mrs O Fowler) J Fowler 6-10-1...
21 ... SONG TO A SEAGULL (Mrs A Brown) W A Stephenson 5-10-12
22 0 SPLENDIDA (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson ...10-12
23 000 ... STARMISE (R Wilson) T Barnes 7-10-12
24 30-0... TARCEM (B) (J Lees) S Leadbetter 5-10-12
25 00... WHITEHOUSE LAD (J Thornton) R Whitaker ...
26 ... WOODSIDE SYLVAN (Miss E Williams) Miss E Williams 5-10-12
27 ... CORNCORA (K Jewett) K Jewett 4-10-0

5-2 Carpenter's Silk, 7-2 Song To A Seagull, 5 Sir Marcus, ... Doctor Woolley, 10 Goldenogan, 12 Splendida, 16 others

● Saturday's results, page 17

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments







Commercial Property/by Baron Phillips

Sprouting in Low Countries

Brussels, once a developer's graveyard, is being tipped as an attractive investment location now that values have bottomed out and growth is a very real prospect in the short term.

This is the clear advice from agents Richard Ellis in their report on the Belgian property market. Despite all the tough economic actions taken by the new coalition Government, formed towards the end of last year, the agents believe the time is right for investors to make a careful re-appraisal of Brussels.

Even so the Ellis report advises some caution:

There is the same amount of available accommodation, although there has been a build up of modern office space in the Chausse de la Hulpe.

The new rent law introduced last December restricts rent increases during 1982 to 6 per cent of the rent level established at the end of last year. Any leases expiring in the current year may be extended by the tenant if they so wish.

But against this the new Government aims to stimulate development and construction through a number of measures. VAT payments on certain types of buildings between March and December this year will be reduced from 17 per cent to 6 per cent, and the surtax on capital gains arising from the sale of undeveloped sites will be abolished.

Development activity in Belgium continues to be subdued. The agents say that some developments have been inspired by owner-occupiers prepared to pay more for accommodation which is likely to fulfill their requirements in the future.

Within the Brussels area some office schemes have been undertaken by institutions where a tenant has already been signed up and where development yields will probably be more attractive than those available on existing let buildings.

But Ellis point out that most investment acquisitions have been confined to Brussels. Prime let offices are producing net yields of between 6 and 6½ per cent and as much as 10 per cent for fully occupied industrial investments.

Demand in Brussels continues mainly to be centred on the Quartier Leopold where most tenants are looking for buildings up to 1,000 sq metres (about 10,700 sq ft). Overall demand for commercial space in and around the capital totals 250,000 sq metres.

Last year some 145,000 sq metres of office accommodation was either let or sold in the Brussels area, a fall of about 20 per cent over 1981. In Antwerp the figure fell by 45 per cent to 25,000 sq metres.

Currently there are about 340,000 sq metres of office space on the market within the Brussels area which means the present overhang is in the region of 100,000 sq metres. There are buildings either under construction, or about to be developed, covering 100,000 sq metres.

About 38 per cent of the vacant space in Brussels is centred on the Quartier Leopold. Top rents in the area for prime air-conditioned offices is currently in the range of £3.50 to £4.30 a sq ft, to not much above £2 a sq ft in the less fashionable areas.

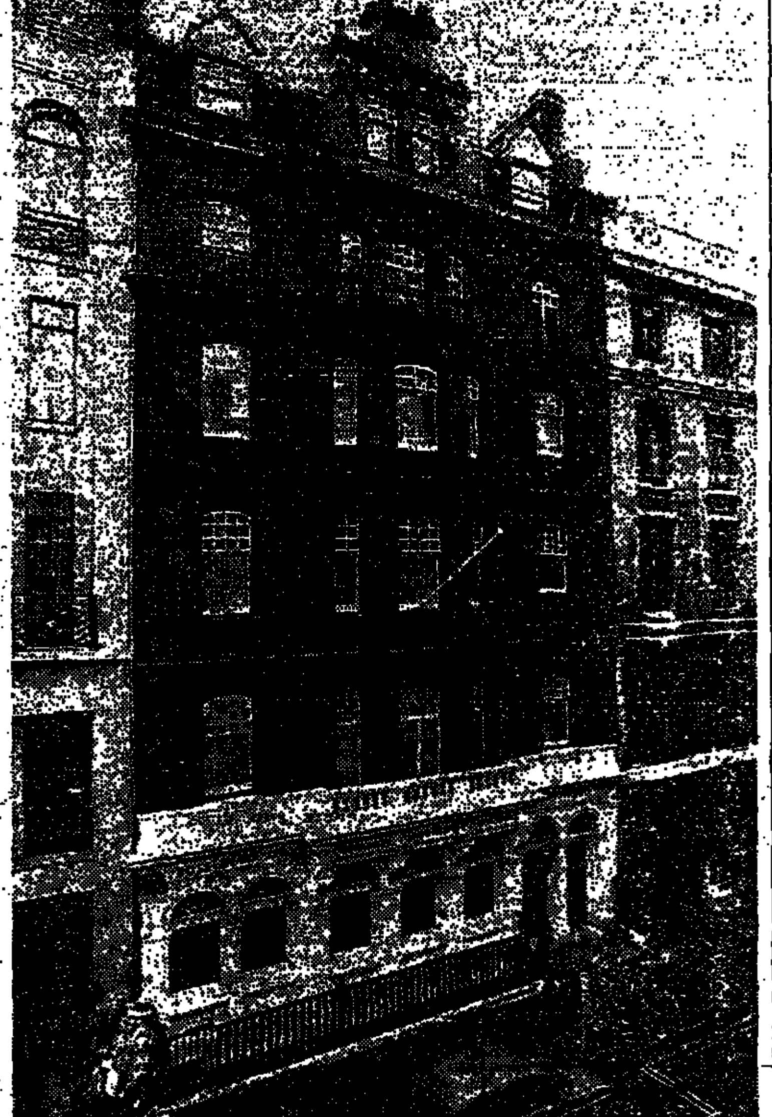
The recession has done little to dampen the enthusiasm for the City of London. Although agents report a softening of demand in marginal or peripheral areas, rents in the prime banking and insurance locations continue to rise.

Prime buildings within the Square Mile are presently commanding rents of about £27 a sq ft, but agents are beginning to note a willingness on the part of tenants to pay even more. It is firmly believed that some deals are in the process of being concluded about the £30 a sq ft mark, although these have yet to become public knowledge.

Richard Ellis are particularly enthusiastic about the future performance of the City and are standing by their forecast, made last year, that rents will rise to £45 a sq ft in 1985. Partner Clive Arding reckons that £30 a sq ft could well become the norm if not by the end of this year then early in 1983. Once the barrier has been broken it will be an easy stage to £35 a sq ft and well on the way to the Ellis forecast, he says.

Already established as one of Britain's top 10 retail developers Tesco has just opened its largest city centre store at Chatham, Kent. With a selling area of almost 65,000 sq ft the store is almost as big as the supermarket group's first edge-of-town hypermarket at Irlam in Manchester, which sold from 70,000 sq ft.

The Chatham development forms part of the town's intergrated shopping centre and as far as Tesco is concerned this size of town store is the start of things to come. Over the next year we can expect two more major inner urban stores from group-one at South Tottenham in London opening in the autumn and Bromley by Bow which is launched next spring.



Planning permission has been given for the redevelopment of 13-14 Cork Street, London W1. The freeholders are the Trustees of the Pollen Estate who have entered into an agreement with Dunning Commercial Developments. The scheme will provide 5,000 sq ft of air conditioned offices and 3,000 sq ft of retail space. The Pollen Estate were represented by Drivers Jonas and Conway Relf Stanton acted for Dunning.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 13 of 1981
In the BARNSLEY COUNTY COURT in Bankruptcy. In the matter of a Bankruptcy Notice issued on the 9th day of December 1981 of Gordon Reed.
TAKE NOTICE that a Bankruptcy Notice has been issued against you in this Court by RESDEV LIMITED of Ainleys Industrial Estate, Elland, West Yorkshire and the Court has ordered that the sending of a sealed copy of the Bankruptcy Notice together with a sealed copy of the Order for Substituted Service by the publication of this Notice in the London Gazette, Yorkshire Post, Times and the Times of Zambia newspapers shall be deemed to be service of the Bankruptcy Notice upon you. The Bankruptcy Notice can be inspected by you on application at this Court.
Dated this 4th day of January 1982.
MAYCOCKS
Messrs Maycocks Solicitors of St. Mary's Court, Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull, Humberside
Solicitors for the Petitioning

LEGAL NOTICES

BERGSTROM & BOYLE BOOKS LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, WC2, on Wednesday the 24th day of March, 1982 at 11.00 am for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Forms of General and Special Proxy are enclosed herewith.
Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged at the offices of Latham, Crossley & Davies, Tower House, Southampton Street, London, WC2E 7HZ not later than 4.00 pm on the 23rd March, 1982.
A. N. BOYLE
By Order of the Board
Creditors should please forward details of their claims to Latham, Crossley & Davies, Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HZ as soon as practicable prior to the Meeting.

No. 004579 of 1981
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Slade Monday the 15th day of February 1982
In the matter of MAINLINE ELECTRONIC Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 15th day of February 1982 confirming the reduction of the capital of the above named company from £3,000,000 to £30,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the first day of March 1982.
DATED this 2nd day of March 1982
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Ref: 413136—L1
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Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commissioners (quoting the reference above) and may also be seen at their office or at the following address:
British Museum, Secretariat, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . I SAID IN MINE HEART, God shall judge the righteous and the wicked: for there is a time . . . for every purpose and for every work." Ecclesiastes 3: 17.

BIRTHS

BERRY—on 4th March, in Birmingham, to Gillian and Frank a son (John William), a brother to Matthew Frank.

CRUWYS.—On March 2nd in Tiverton to Sarah (nee Goodson) and Guy—a daughter (Belinda).

EBY.—On February 18, 1982, at the Danderyds Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden, born to Mr and Mrs Michael J. Eby a daughter (Elizabeth Ann).

DEATHS

DEW.—On March 4th, Norman Peter Dew O.B.E. F.R.S.A., beloved husband of Josephine, father of Nicholas, Sebastian & Harriet and guardian of Eileen. Thanksgiving Service will be announced later.

EDEN, DOROTHY ENA.—On 4th March 1982. Peacefully at her home, 14 Leonard Court, Edwardes Sq, London W.8. Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced later.

MACDONALD. On March 4th suddenly at his home at Milnthorpe, Norton Chailey, Sussex, Ian Alexander Macdonald B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), M.I.C.E. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, North Chailey on Tuesday, March 9th at 2 p.m. Enquiries to K. A. Brooks, Funeral Directors, Newick 2895.

McCOWEN.—On March 1st, at Queens Gate, London S.W.7, Mary Bridget (nursing sister), beloved sister of Martin, John and Patrick. Requiem Mass, the Brompton Oratory, S.W.7, Friday March 12th at 10.45 am, followed by cremation, Putney Vale, 12 noon. Floral tributes and all enquiries E. D. Ashton & Co., 95 Fulham Rd, S.W.3, tel 01-584 0079.

PAUL.—Reverend Mother of Holy Trinity Convent, suddenly on 4th March. See announcements.

TROTTER.—On 5th March, 1982, Yolande Joan Sophie, beloved wife of Lt. Col. John Trotter, The Wellnage, Duns, Berwickshire. Funeral Mass at 2.30 pm, Wednesday, 10th March, St Margaret's, Duns, thence to Churchyard, Christ Church, Duns, 3.15 pm. Family flowers only. No letters please. Donations to St Columba's Hospice, Edinburgh.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DOWNMAN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Professor Charles Downman will be held in The Chapel of The Royal Free Hospital, Pond St., Hampstead, NW3 at 5.30 pm on Monday, 22nd March, 1982.

MURPHY.—A memorial service for Arthur Albert Murphy will be held at the Church of The Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 on Tuesday, March 30th at 11 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BEECHAM, SIR THOMAS, Bart. C.H., April 29th, 1879 to March 8th, 1961. In remembrance of this great Englishman who in his life achieved so much both in the fields of music and elsewhere and who today is greatly missed by his many friends and admirers.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CONSTANTINE BAY. Family require Holiday House. See UK Holidays.

POPE visits Canterbury. See Short Lets.

AMERICAN, CANADIAN, United Kingdom correspondence club. For membership details write: Letterstream, P.O. Box 2535, Brooklyn, NY, 11202, USA.

RESISTA CARPETS bulk purchase.—See For Sale.

THE PAST OFFICERS of the 7th Battalion The Royal Warwickshire Regiment dined on Friday night. Brigadier B. B. Walton presided.

TAWNEY SOCIETY. 1st pamphlet published today. Peter Hall's Investing in Innovation. Details from 18 Victoria Park Square London E2 9PS. 01-980 6263.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Bath: 18th Century; 7.05 Maths Methods: Complex Exponentials; 7.30 Emily Bronte at Haworth; 7.55 Closedown; 9.08 **For Schools, Colleges:** Assembly work in the Electronics Industry; 9.33 Working in a laboratory; 10.00 **You and Me.** For four and five year olds (not Schools) (r); 10.15 Sound maps; 10.38 Modern History: The Road to Berlin; 11.00 Merry-go-Round; 11.23 Talkabout; 11.42 Inside Local Government; 12.07 Closedown; 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; *12.57* Regional news (London and SE *only*: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles); 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** Frank Delaney discusses Edna O'Brien's new book of short stories. *Returning*, with the authoress herself. Also included is Sara Percival who explains what it is like to design clothes for the stars; 1.45 **Camberwick Green** (r); 2.01 **For Schools, Colleges:** *Words and Pictures*; 2.18 *Made in* Barbados; 2.40 Science: Fertilisation; 3.00 **Delia Smith's Cookery Course.** Cheese; 3.25 Closedown; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 **Play School:** For the under fives (shown *earlier on BBC2*).
4.20 **Cartoon:** Pixie and Dixie in Puppet Pals (r).
4.25 **Jackanory.** Ann Morrish reads part one of The Multiplying Glass.
4.40 **Cartoon:** Scooby and Scrappy Doo.
5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**
5.05 **Blue Peter.**
5.35 Ivor the Engine (r).
5.40 **News** with Richard Baker; 6.00 **South East at Six**; 6.25 **Nationwide.**
6.55 **Doctor Who.** Part one of Earthshock starring Peter Davison.
7.20 **Brett Maverick.** The amiable card sharp is the intended victim of a con man.
8.10 **Panorama.** Sources close to the Prime Minister. Michael Cockerell investigates the news machine of Number Ten. For the first time on television the programme reveals the mysterious workings of the Lobby system of journalism, which provides almost all the political news to the media.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.
9.25 **Love Story: Alexa.** Part two. Alexa has rushed to the assistance of her depressed friend, Christine, and volunteers to look after her children while the friend takes a break in London. Before Christine leaves for the wicked city something happens between Paul, her husband, and Alexa.
9.50 **Police:** *A Death in Custody.* A drunk is found unconscious in his cell and dies later in hospital.
10.40 **Film 82.** Miles Kington reviews the Katherine Hepburn/Henry Fonda film On Golden Pond and the Australian-made Mad Max II starring Mel Gibson.
11.10 **Pete Sayers Entertains.** He sings about Villains — their wine and women — with *his guest Frank Ifield.*
11.33 **News headlines.**
11.35 **Speak for Yourself.** Coping with incivility.
12.00 **Weather.**

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/3 Trigonometric Formulas 7.05 Home Sweet Dome 7.30 Computing at Akal, Sainsbury's 7.55 Closedown 10.35 **Speak for Yourself.** Coping with rudeness from fellow citizens 11.00 **Play School.** For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Iain Lauchlan. The story is the Mud Puddle 11.25 **Play It Safe!** Accident prevention tips for children (r) 11.35 **Write Away.** *A guide to everyday* writing presented by Barry Took (r) 11.50 Closedown 2.00 **Long Short and Tall Stories.** The world of children's books for *adults (r)* 2.25 **Maths Help** (r) 2.40 **Other People's Lives.** The ritual of circumcision on Chole Island 3.05 **The Computer Programme.** *The role of the* microprocessor 3.30 Closedown.

3.45 **Film: Dance, Girl, Dance*** *(1940) starring Maureen* O'Hara and Lucille Ball: The story of two dancers — one dedicated the other flippant — *who fall for the same man.*
5.10 **Welcome Mr Lucas.** A new headmaster wants to change some traditions (r).
5.40 **Laurel and Hardy** in *Night* Owls* (1930).
6.00 **Maggie:** Adventures of a Scots teenager.
6.25 **Mr Smith's Favourite Garden.** A Rock Garden.
6.55 **News with subtitles.**
7.00 **Riverside.** News, views, ideas and music for young adults.
7.35 **Cartoon:** Little Goldfish.
7.45 **Imagined Worlds.** Recent *changes in scientific ideas.*
8.15 **Marti Caine.** More songs and other entertainment from the vivacious lady and her guests.

9.00 **Not the Nine O'Clock News.** The four funny people with *their anarchic interpretations* of the week's news. Not for the sensitive.
9.25 **Horizon: The Victims.** The effect imprisonment has on the lives of hostages.
10.20 **West Country Tales: Miss Constantine.** *The elderly* spinster lives alone in a *rambling mansion* with nothing but her memories. But suddenly *she complains to the vicar that* 'young people from the authorities' have moved in.
10.50 **Newsnight.**
11.35 **Tele-Montage.** A French-speaking television network's programme about children with out-of-the-ordinary lives.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **For Schools:** An award-winning film about Shire Horses; 9.47 Musical and visual rhythms; 10.04 A policewoman's lot; 10.21 How the media portrays Britain's black *population*; *10.48 Flight* — for the hearing impaired; 11.05 Practical science for the young; 11.22 The Ffestiniog railway and slate mining in Wales; 11.39 The problems facing a *one-parent family*; 12.00 **Cockleshell Bay.** Adventures with the Cockle twins for the very young (r); 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets; 12.30 **That's the Way.** The running of the National *Health Service*; *1.00* **News** *from Carol Barnes*; 1.20 **Thames news**; 1.30 **About Britain.** Johnny Morris travels the Severn from Ashleworth to the Sharpness Canal; 2.00 **Money-go-Round.** What's *the value in an orthopaedic bed?*; what are the best sunbeds and what precautions should be taken for those wanting a winter tan; and are all food mixers value for money? These are the items *examined this afternoon*; 2.30 **Film: In the Dog House*** (1962) starring Leslie Phillips and James Booth. Comedy about a vet and his crooked partner.

4.15 **Cartoon:** Dr Snuggles (r).
4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton with advice for pet owners.
4.45 **Murphy's Mob.** Series about the fortunes of Dunmore United F.C.
5.15 **Mr and Mrs.** Quiz game between three married couples.
5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.**
6.25 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of the British Kidney Patient Association. Plus an interview with Michael Bewick, head of the kidney transplant department of Guy's Hospital.
6.35 **Crossroads.** Barbara and Carole are interrogated by a boy in blue.
7.00 **Nature Watch.** Do humans have a *natural sense of direction?*
7.30 **Coronation Street.** Fred Gee has a nasty accident.
8.00 **Dead Ernest.** Comedy series set in celestial *surrounds.*
8.30 **World In Action:** The Worried Men. Four Tory MPs voice their fears about the Budget.

9.00 **Hill Street Blues.** A drama series laced with a lot of humour about the Hill Street Police precinct. This week Police captain Furillo is summoned to testify before a grand jury investigating police corruption while his colleague Renko causes chaos with his erratic driving.
10.00 **News.**
10.30 **Film: The Oscar** (1966) starring Stephen Boyd, Elke Sommer and Eleanor Parker. Boyd plays Frankie Fane an amoral actor who would stop at nothing to win an Oscar. The evening arrives when the awards are made and he is confident of success but a skeleton from his past emerges in the shapely form of stripper Laurel Scott. Among those with cameo roles are five actors who have actually won Oscars — Broderick Crawford, Ed Begley, Walter Brennan, Ernest Borgnine and James Dunn.
12.40 **Close** with actress Ann Todd talking about love, courage and beauty.



Kirsty Miller as Maggie (BBC 2 6.00 pm)

CHOICE

● Seven men with the common experience of captivity re-live their ordeal in Horizon's **THE VICTIMS** (BBC 2 9.25 pm). Each had their own methods of keeping their sanity and alive. General Jack Flynn was a prisoner for over five years in the "Hanoi Hilton"; Sir Geoffrey Jackson an unwilling guest of the Tupamaros for 244 days; three others survived the horrors of concentration camps; Ger Vaders just escaped death in a *hijacked* Dutch commuter train; and headmaster Eef Van den Vlied was held hostage along with four of his staff and 105 pupils by Moluccan rebels near Groningen. Horizon investigates the effect enforced captivity has on people long after the event. With harrowing clips of concentration camps and the other incidents the programme illustrates the horrors undergone and talks to experts who help victims overcome the depression that inevitably comes after release.

● **POLICE** (BBC 1 9.50 pm) continues its absorbing series with a look at a death in custody. Mercifully, we are not witness to the discovery of the unfortunate occupant of, it had to be, cell 13. A 26-year-old bachelor, he had been arrested just before 11 pm the previous evening on a drunk and disorderly charge. At 1.25 am at the Royal Bucks Hospital he was pronounced dead. Later that day his relatives are contacted and the senior police officer examines the statements of the officers on duty at the time to make sure they tally. Meanwhile the Home Office pathologist carries out a post mortem — a gruesome task which, fortunately, we don't see but the cameraman could not have been so lucky. Absorbing, but with no suspicious circumstances it lacks the tension of some of the previous episodes.

● The new Story Time serial **THE CANON IN RESIDENCE** (Radio 4 4.45 pm) is one of several novels written by the late Canon Victor Whitchurch. The story, in ten parts, concerns the adventures of a country vicar, John Smith. His hobby of Ecclesiastical History takes him to Switzerland where he meets a man who contends that the wearing of a priest's collar creates a "them and us" friction between the Church and laity. To prove his point he swaps clothes with the Rev. Smith who finds to his horror that the man is a drinker and a gambler with a penchant for robbing banks.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today, including.
6.45 Prayer for the Day.
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Glyn Worsnip delves into the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start The Week with Richard Baker.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: 'When The Waters Came' by Rosemund Lehmann.
11.00 News.
11.06 Down Your Way visits Saddleworth, Lancs.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Semi-Circles with Paula Wilcox and David Wood.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Travel.
3.02 *Afternoon Theatre 'Sarah and* Annie — 1910' by Sandra Freeman.†
4.35 Scene from a bridge. The view from Tower Bridge.
4.45 Story Time: 'The Canon in Residence' by Victor L. Whitechurch (in 10 parts) (1).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather: Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Just a Minute: A panel game.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the week with Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play: 'And The *Nightingale Sang . . .' by C. P.* Taylor.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A *Confederacy of Dunces'* by John Kennedy Toole (11).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report: Forecast.
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Waters Forecast.

VHF only — 6.25am-6.30 Weather Forecast. 10.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study *on 4*: Broadside On (5). 11.30-12.10am Open University: New Tonalities.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Johann Pezel, Vanhal, Bach transcr. Busoni, Delius; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Dvorack, Debussy, Rossini orch. Respighi; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 *This Week's Composer.* Shostakovich; records.†
10.00 Music for Organ. Recital at St. George's Church, Stockport: John Stanley, Liszt, Avenir de Monfred, Deodat de Severec.†
10.35 Brahms. String Quartet recital.†
11.10 Marin Marais. Chamber music recital.†
11.35 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Mozart, Rainier, Holst, Beethoven.†
1.00 News.
1.05 *BBC Lunchtime Concert. Piano* Trio recital, direct from St. John's, Smith Square, London: Haydn, Ravel.†
2.00 Matinee Musicale. Concert: *Mendelssohn, Grieg, Richard* Rodney Bennett, Verdi, Svendsen.†
3.00 New Records. Haydn, J. C. Bach, Mozart (mono), Schubert, Schumann (mono), Stravinsky.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
5.30 Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg. Opera in three acts by Wagner, direct from the *Royal* Opera House, Covent Garden (sung in German) Act 1.†
6.55 The Poetry of John Donne. *Readings.*
7.25 Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg. (s) Act 2.†
8.30 Carl Andre. The American artist in conversation with Edward Lucie-Smith.
9.05 Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg.(s) Act 3.†
11.00 News.

VHF only — Open University: 5.55-6.35am and 11.20pm-12.40am 5.55am Policy and Action 6.15 The Sociology of Religion (6.35-6.55 Music Interlude) 11.20pm Handling Primary Sources. 11.40 Why Design a Dome? 12.00 Bias *and Judgement 12.20-12.40am* Psychosexual Identity (2).

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk.† 2.00 Ed Stewart including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk.† 5.45 News; Sport. 6.00 Steve Jones including 6.45 Sports Desk.† 8.00 Folk On 2 featuring The Watersons and Bob Stewart.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttleton with the Best of Jazz.† 9.55 Sports Desk. *10.00 Monday Movie* Quiz with Ray Moore. 10.30 Star Sound with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including, 12.00 Midnight Newsroom; *Weather; Motoring Information (in* Stereo from 12.00 midnight). 1.00 Trucker's Hour with Sheila Tracy.† 2.00-5.00 You And The Night And The Music with Richard Clegg.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 pm Newsbeat. *2.00 Paul Burnett.* 5.00 Andy Peebles including 5.00-5.30 The Record Race. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Stayin' Alive with Andy Peebles. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 *Newsdesk. 7.00 World News* 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Country Style 7.45 Short Story 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The London Bach. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British *Press 9.15 Notes* from An Observer. 9.20 Good Books 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 A Word in Edgeways. 10.15 The Instrument Makers 10.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Backtracking 11.30 The Reith Lectures. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: *News Summary 1.30 Country* Style. 1.45 The Role of the University 2.15 The End of the Affair 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 A Man of *Pleasure 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World* News. 5.09 Europa 5.25 New Ideas 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Europa 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today *10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News* 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 Europa 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m *or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz.* Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.01 Pili Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.45 Campus Gampau. 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. 12.00-12.25am Working for Safety (4). 12.25 News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.00am-11.23 For Schools: Lets See. 12.55pm-1.00 The *Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting* Scotland. 11.10-11.40 Albisidh. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.05am close.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Election '82: Guernsey Election for Deputies. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Nothing but the Best (Alan Bates). Social-climbing clerk chases the best things in life. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 10.28 News. 10.35 Ladies Man. 11.05 *Golfing Greats: Gene Sarazen.* 11.30 Tenspeed & Brown Shoe. 12.25am closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Ring of Fire (Andrew L. Stone, David Janssen). Sheriff is kidnapped by teenage delinquents but leads them into a police trap, and a forest fire. 5.15 *Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast.* 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Full Life: Rumer Godden. 11.00 Film: Murder in a One Act Play. Admirer attempts to enshrine an actress in his dream world of darkness. 12.25am Company, followed by closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Danger in Paradise (Cliff Potts, Ina Balin). Disabled landowner is forced to watch a family feud. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound Of . . . Wout Steenhuis. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 The *Monte Carlo Show: Glen Campbell.* 11.30 Rugby League. 12.15 am News. 12.18 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: "Sandwich Man" (Michael Bentine) Comedy about *London* "sandwich-man" who rather fancies pigeons . . . 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 9.00-10-00 Quincy. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Superstar Profile: Burt Reynolds. 12.15 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sandwich Man (Michael Bentine) Comedy about London "sandwich-man" who rather fancies pigeons . . . 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Welcome *Back Kotter. 11.00 Face Your Future.* 11.25 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Christopher Columbus (Fredric March, Florence Eldridge). Lavish 1949 production of the explorer's story. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 10.30 Anglia Reports: Zoos. 11.00 Palace presents: Jack Jones with Vikki Carr and Lou Rawls. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Margot Kidder. 12.30 am Chap Next Door.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: High Treason* (Liam Redmond). Saboteurs are routed by the London police. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 6.00-7.00 *News.* 10.30 Parents and Teenagers. 11.00 News. 11.05 Left, Right and Centre. 11.45 Paris By Night. 12.15 am Something Different. 12.30 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Nothing But The Best (Alan Bates). Social-climbing clerk chases the best things in life. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Two Of Us. 10.35 Ladies' Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Gene Sarazen. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am *Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.*

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Francis Gary Powers. Dramatisation of the events surrounding the shooting down of an *American spy plane over Russia.* 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Space to Breathe. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: Nana Mouskouri. 12.25 am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Guns of Darkness (David Niven). After a revolution a pacifist planter attempts to help the wounded ex-president to escape. 5.15-5.45 Dick Turpin. 6.00 Private Benjamin. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Danger UXB. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.15 am Odd Couple. 12.45 Closedown

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: In The Doghouse (Leslie Phillips, Peggy Cummins) — Comedy *about two young vets who set* up practice in London. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Cause for concern. 10.30 Film: First Nine Months are the Hardest (Susan Sullivan, Beverly Todd). Medical drama about three families facing crises. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Master of Ballantrae (Errol Flynn). Toss of a coin decides who shall join the Scottish rebellion to put Bonnie Prince Charlie on the throne. 5.15 pm-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Soap. *11.00 Parents and teenagers.* 11.30 Living legends of jazz and blues. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Dacw mam yn dwad 4.15-4.20 Mr Magoo 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00 Y Dydd. *6.30 Report Wales. 7.00-7.30 Nature* watch. 9.00-10.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.00 World in Action. 11.30-12.00 Parents and teenagers.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am Good word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News lookaround. 2.30-4.15 Film: Jetstorm* (Richard Attenborough). A bomb scare sweeps an airliner an hour out of London. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Briefing: Britain's coal industry. 11.15 Hammer House of Horror. 12.10 Reconciliation. 12.15 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Entertainments

Bar on militants urged after bloodshed speech

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Members of the Labour Party's national executive committee, shocked by a speech in which a prospective parliamentary candidate forecast bloodshed unless society was speedily transformed in a socialist direction, will today try to prevent the endorsement as candidates of any more Militant Tendency members until after an inquiry into their influence in the party.

The speech by Mr Pat Wall, a prominent member of Militant whose selection in place of Mr Ben Ford, the Bradford North MP, has been challenged on procedural grounds, was condemned by senior figures on the right of the Labour Party.

Mr Roy Hattersley, speaking on independent television, said Mr Wall was "not a legitimate candidate for the Labour Party to endorse".

Mr Peter Shore, said on BBC radio Labour should make it absolutely clear that Mr Wall did not speak for the party and was not going to do so. It was perfectly reasonable for someone to hold and express Mr Wall's views, but it had nothing whatever to do with the democratic socialism which was fundamental to the Labour party.

Mr Wall, speaking in Bradford last Thursday at a meeting with members of the Socialist Workers Party, said a Marxist Labour Government would have to deal with the capitalist state machine immediately.

"It would mean the abolition of the monarchy, the House of Lords, the sacking of the generals, the admirals, the air marshals, the senior civil servants, the police chiefs and in particular the judges, and people of that character."

He is reported in *The Sunday Times* to have added: "We will face bloodshed in Britain. We will face the possibility in Britain of a civil war, and the terrible death and destruction and bloodshed that would mean."

Yesterday Mr Wall did not deny that he had used those words, but said the report had taken them out of context. He wanted drastic change in British society but he wanted to bring it about by peaceful means, through Parliament.

The organization committee of Labour's NEC is expected to rule today that the selection process in Bradford North should be repeated because of procedural irregularities when Mr Ford was ousted. In theory that will give Mr Ford a chance of reinstatement, but Mr Wall forecast yesterday that he would be selected by a much bigger majority than before.

Mr John Golding will tomorrow propose that the NEC should defer endorsement of any candidate belonging to the Militant Tendency until the special inquiry has reported, probably in June.

Mr Shore said yesterday that it was clearly folly for the NEC to endorse new candidates from the Militant Tendency, which was itself under inquiry.

Some NEC members however, prefer not to act against individual Militant parliamentary candidates. They are content to await the inquiry report, believing that Militant members will thereafter be required to choose between the Tendency and the party.

Moderate trade union leaders, appalled at the latest disclosures of Militant Tendency activities, see a new opportunity to reverse the recent advances of the left in the Labour Party (Paul Routledge writes).

Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, vowed yesterday: "I would personally back any move to restore the status quo as far as election and reselection of MPs is concerned. It has been the most divisive measure introduced in the Labour Party. Far from bringing peace, it has brought war to many local parties."

Mr Wall and other Militant candidates were "masquerading as friends to gain entry", the engineers' president added. "These people are our deadly enemies and they must be stopped."

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who has fought against Militant in his own union, said: "These sort of people should be kicked out of the party. They want to destroy the party."

The vehemence of the trade union moderates' condemnation suggests that the "outbreak of peace" in the party two months ago was premature.

□ Mr Wall's son was the victim of a gang fight in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on Saturday night (Our Bradford Correspondent writes).

Mr David Wall, a print worker, aged 18, was taken to hospital with a suspected broken nose after being attacked by the gang as he left a café.

His mother, Mrs Pauline Wall, said: "David did nothing to provoke the attack. We are a peace-loving family."



Family portrait the Russians haven't seen

The friendship between President Brezhnev's 53-year-old daughter Galina and a man known as Boris the Gypsy, who was recently arrested for corruption has put the spotlight on a family that is normally kept firmly in the political background in the Soviet Union (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The wives and children of Politburo members play no public role in the Soviet Union, are not photographed with their husbands and do not appear at public engagements as they do in the West. Indeed, it is often not known whether Politburo members are married or widowers, how many children they have, and what they do.

The Russians are sensitive to intrusion into the private lives of their leaders, virtually a taboo subject in the Soviet Union. Strict measures are taken to see that the activities of family members are not used to reflect on their parents' political standing.

Photographers have not been allowed into the Brezhnevs' summer residence near Yalta, nor to his country Dacha, near Moscow. It is not even known exactly whether the Soviet leader has two children, as officials acknowledge, or three.

Ordinary Russians have never seen the President's grandchildren and the Soviet press has never portrayed the Brezhnev family as they are seen above.

Standing in the back row (left to right) are: Yuri Brezhnev, (son of Leonid); a woman believed to be Viktoria (daughter of Galina by her first marriage and Leonid's only granddaughter) and her husband; Galina (daughter of Leonid) and her husband Yuri Churbanov; an unidentified woman thought to be the wife of one of Leonid's two grandsons; Ludmilla (wife of Yuri Brezhnev and daughter-in-law of Leonid); and Andrei, aged 20, Yuri Brezhnev's son.

Seated in the front row are Viktoria (Leonid's wife); Galya, aged 8, Leonid's only great-granddaughter, whose Mother is Viktoria, the only granddaughter); and Leonid Ilych Brezhnev.

Not shown are President Brezhnev's second grandson, Leonid, aged 25 (son of Yuri); and Mikhail, said to be an adopted son whose existence is not acknowledged by Soviet authorities.

President Brezhnev's eldest son Yuri, in his late forties, followed his father into political life and is now the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. His daughter Galina, aged 53, is married to the deputy head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. And his youngest son Mikhail, about whom very little is known, is at Moscow University, believed to be studying journalism.

The political rise of Yuri Brezhnev has been meteoric. He began his career in 1960, graduating from the Academy of Foreign Trade, and then spent several years working in the organization responsible for importing equipment for light industry.

In 1965 he was appointed a department head of the Soviet Trade Mission in Sweden, and was later promoted to deputy head then head of the mission.

In 1970 he was made chairman of an export-import agency dealing with industrial raw materials, and in this capacity was elected a delegate to the 25th Party Congress from the Dnepropetrovsk party organization, an unusual honour for one in his position.

Galina Brezhnev has been married twice. The first marriage to a man younger than herself was dissolved within a year, and the second was to Yuri Churbanov who in 1980 became Deputy Minister of the Interior at the age of 44.

President Brezhnev's wife Viktoria keeps in the background, and appears only occasionally in public. She is believed to be half Jewish, though little is known of her family background.

Letter from New York

Why FDR kept quiet about Pearl Harbour

New evidence has emerged that President Franklin D. Roosevelt knew in advance that the Japanese were planning to attack Pearl Harbour, and did nothing to stop it. The arguments are set out in *Infamy: Pearl Harbour and its Aftermath*, by John Toland, a historian and Pulitzer prize-winner, which is to be published in America next month.

Toland believes that there was a cover-up for many years, but that it is now over. He even suspects that some of the missing pieces of evidence may have been deliberately made available to him.

His final judgment of President Roosevelt's conduct is critical, but not damning. He believes that the President made the mistake of underestimating the strength of the Japanese naval force, and the excellence of its equipment. But he had been misled on *this* point by General Marshall, who had written a report for the President *only* a few months earlier, saying that the Japanese would be no match for the Americans.

Toland also attributes President Roosevelt's inactivity to his desire to conceal that the Americans had cracked the Purple Code, which Tokyo used to talk with its Ambassador in Washington.

The most important leads in Toland's patient piece of detective work were provided by Captain Johann Ranneft, who was the Dutch Naval Attaché in Washington during the war. It took Toland a year to track down the Dutchman.

According to the author, Captain Ranneft was owed a favour by the Americans in 1941, because he had leaked to them the secret of the Bofors gun, by way of a friend in Java.

Captain Ranneft was called to the Office of Naval Intelligence on December 2, five days before the attack, and told by Admiral Wilkinson, head of the Office, that two Japanese aircraft-carriers had left Japan, heading east. They could have been going almost anywhere at that point, and he was ostensibly told on the grounds that they might constitute a threat to the Dutch East Indies.

Nevertheless, an attack on American bases was already a possibility, and Captain Ranneft was anxious enough to wire the information immediately to his Government, then in exile.

Four days later, Captain Ranneft returned to the ONI and asked Admiral Wilkinson where the two carriers were. According to Captain Ranneft, Wilkinson told him they were 300-400 miles west of Honolulu.

The Dutchman immediately wired his Government again, adding, ironically as it turned out: "If they know here in Washington, you can be 100 per cent sure they know in Honolulu".

Mr Ranneft, who died only a month ago, was reprimanded by his Government after the war for leaking secrets, but was later commended.

Other evidence in the book concerns a "Seaman Z", who in 1941 was attached to the 12th Naval District, and was given an assignment to track the "missing" Japanese fleet ("missing" because it had maintained radio silence since about the third Thursday in November).

Using intelligence from six wire services and from ships at sea, Seaman Z and a colleague became convinced that they had located the fleet, and that it was heading for Pearl Harbour.

Evidence of the subsequent cover-up was provided by the case of a ship of the Matson Line, which sails between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The radio operator of one of these ships believed that he had located the Japanese fleet before December 7 and, while still at sea, alerted the United States Navy. Yet when the ship returned to San Fransisco on December 10, the ship was met, and its log and other documents confiscated by the Navy.

Toland later came across a tape made by Mrs Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labour in President Roosevelt's cabinet, in which she described the President's "strange reaction" to the news of Pearl Harbour. "Rather sneaky-looking", she said. "He knows something we don't know."

This tape had supposedly been in the Columbia University Library of Oral History since 1952, but nobody had found it before Toland.

One man who will not be pleased by Toland's revelations is Gordon Prange, author of a book called *At Dawn We Slept*. It is also about Pearl Harbour, took 37 years to research, and is a great success. It concludes that the President probably did not know about the Japanese attack in advance.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's Events

Royal engagements

The Queen attends the Commonwealth Day Observance Service at Westminster Abbey, 3; and later attends a Commonwealth Day reception at Marlborough House, 6.30.

Princess Anne attends the 400th anniversary celebrations of the granting of a royal charter to Maidenhead, Berkshire, 4.30.

The Princess of Wales attends a première of *The Little Foxes*, in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and the Metropolitan Police Combined Benevolent Fund at the Victoria Palace Theatre, London, SW1, 7.15.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester visits the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London, 3.

Talks, lectures

A new acquisition (1): Lee Krasner's "Gothic Landscape", by Richard Francis, Tate Gallery, 1.

World English—or, whose language is it, anyway?, by Professor Peter Strevens, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

God's New Society — Top Priority, by Canon David Watson, Sion College, Victoria Embankment, EC4, 5.30.

Shakespeare's tragic villains, by Sandra Clark, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, WC1, 6.15.

Tebbit's Bill, by Jeremy McMullen, Haldane Society, 33 Gloucester Crescent, NW1, 7.

Music

Organ recital, Jonathan Rennert, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

Recital by Stuttgart Piano Trio, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.

Francis Christou (clarinet) and Mary Harrison (piano) recital, St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, Gresham Street, 1.

Concert by LSO (Claudio Abbado) with Vladimir Ashkenazy on the piano, Barbican Centre, Barbican, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Australian Art of the Western Desert, work of tribal Aboriginals in Central Australia, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, W1 (Mon to Sat 10 to 5) (from today until May 3).

Paintings of John Quinton Pringle, including oils, watercolours and miniatures. Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, W1; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until March 26).

Walks

Jack the Ripper murders, 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground (Art Gallery exit), 7.30.

The National Gallery has just instituted a recorded information service. The public can now hear opening times, details of exhibitions and information on educational events, such as lectures, and guided tours by ringing the Gallery on 01-839 3526.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,774

ACROSS

1 Horse has elephant's disorder, poor nag (7).
5 Part of Greater London Transport? (7).
9 Showing signs of age as coat might be (5).
10 It reduces production of seeds at Wimbledon (4-5).
11 Spitefulness of married woman (6).
12 Job's for horses (8).
14 All the composer required (5).
15 Doctor carries animal to land, slaughtered (9).
18 Age Maud had not reached (9).
20 Fight waste? (5).
22 Moss can't edit the paper (8).
24 Noted opening of sonnet? (6).
26 Theatre work on senseless subject, perhaps (9).
27 A title wrongly given (5).
28 Retired sailor has wrinkle with a bit of rigging (7).
29 Lay claim to quiet rented building (7).

DOWN

1 Eskimo dogs (only the bitches giving tongue?) (9).
2 Garment for one sort of square (7).
3 Court case about theologian, one with a drug problem (9).
4 Swallow tobacco on rising (4).
5 Death of an Admiral—a novel (7, 3).
6 Some give welcome to a space-traveller (5).
7 A time for resolution, not without honour (3, 4).
8 Bowls for the county (5).
13 Mood of the commander (10).
16 Companion is at sea, possibly, holding up business (9).
17 Urge to go into action, though dispirited (9).
19 Not evil but wild and fierce (7).
21 Get money from one in resale perhaps (7).
22 Start of sprint on inferior track (5).
23 Hindu instructor was wrecked on motorway (5).
25 Cut footnote about batting—upsetting (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,773 will appear next Saturday

Sporting fixtures

Football: Third division: Southend v Brentford; Fourth division: Mansfield v Sheffield United, both 7.30.

Racing: Meetings at Windsor (1.30) and Sedgefield (1.45).

Rackets: Oxford University v Cambridge University, at Queen's Club, Kensington (2.30).

Squash rackets: ISPA championships, at Abbeydale, Sheffield (5.30 and 8.30).

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000: No 18ZZ 512661 (the winner comes from Southwark, South London); £50,000: No 1ET 881395 (Cheshire); £25,000: No 9YS 865929 (Suffolk).

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: Silver, 2; oriental ceramics, 2; watercolours and drawings, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, objects, 11; modern British paintings, drawings, sculpture, 2; charity sale of twentieth-century art with the Ellingham Mill Art Society, 5. Sotheby's, Bond Street: atlasses, maps and books, 11.

Anniversaries today

Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach was born at Weimar, 1714 and Kenneth Grahame in Edinburgh, 1859. William III died in London (succeeded by Queen Anne), 1702; Hector Berlioz died in Paris, 1869.

The Times list of best-selling books

Cloth

The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail	Michael Baigent et al	Cape	£8.95
The Last Waltz in Vienna	George Clare	Macmillan	£8.95
French Leave 1982/3	Richard Binns	Chiltern House	£3.95
Great Railway Journeys of the World	Miles Kington, Michael Frayn et al	BBC	£9.95
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Cape	£7.50
France à la Carte	Richard Binns	Chiltern House	£2.50
Tilly Trotter Widowed	Catherine Cookson	Heinemann	£7.50
Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book		Mitchell Beazley	£3.95
Masquerade	Kit Williams	Cape	£4.50
Invitation to a Royal Wedding	Kathryn Spink	Colour Library International	£7.95

Paperback

Rites of Passage	William Golding	Faber	£1.95
Reflex	Dick Francis	Pan	£1.50
Clowns of God	Morris West	Coronet	£1.95
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
The Covenant	James Michener	Corgi	£2.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Nature notes

House sparrows are singing everywhere though scarcely noticeable except as a gurgled string of ordinary chirps. Tree sparrows are still in their winter flocks on farmland, and few have yet returned to the orchard trees and pollard willows in whose holes they *will* nest. Goldcrests break into song like a wheel softly spinning, in the depths of yews and fir trees. They have become much more common in Britain having invaded the new conifer plantations. Firecrests have established themselves as regular breeding birds in southern England in recent years, particularly favouring Buckinghamshire.

Aspen trees are thick and woolly with catkins, the male ones a rich red, the female long and green. The yellow-green flowers of dog's mercury are abundant on woodland floors: it is one of the only flowers ever to be seen in the barren brown spaces under beech trees. By riversides, the pink clusters of butterbur are coming out, though their leaves, which will grow up to a yard wide, have hardly begun to appear. On rubbish tips tough old stems of scentless mayweed which survived the winter are putting out white blooms. *D J M*

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.50
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	15.12	14.32
Finland Mkk	8.63	8.18
France Fr	11.48	10.88
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.10	10.50
Italy Lir	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.38	10.78
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.07	1.92
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	11.00	10.42
Switzerland Fr	3.58	3.36
USA $	1.89	1.82
Yugoslavia Dnr	99.00	93.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 4.0 at 560.7 on Friday.

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Roads

Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic on one carriage-way between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry); M5: Two-way traffic flow on one carriageway between junctions 7 (Worcester) and 8 (M50).

London and the South-east: M10 northbound closed from 8 pm to 6 am, no exit from M1 northbound at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead); West London: A4020: Uxbridge Road at Windmill Lane (Iron Bridge) estbound, only one lane open; East London A13: New Road and Ripple Road, Dagenham, resurfacing after 9.30 am, westbound, only one lane open the AA reports.

The papers

The Militant Tendency vision of tomorrow's Britain is presented by Pat Wall, Labour's prospective candidate for Bradford North. And a terrifying vision it turns out to be, the Daily Mirror says. The Royal Family and the House of Lord's will be abolished, along with generals, admirals, air marshals, police chiefs, top civil servants, judges and "people of that character". To him parliamentary democracy is "a minor issue". Does the local party committee really believe that is what is wanted by the voters of Bradford?

How many more muggings are required before the Home Secretary wakes up to his responsibility to ensure that law and order are preserved in the country's cities? the Daily Express asks. In the London area the number has jumped from 38 a day in 1980 to over 50 last year. There is no point in pretending it has not become a racial crime in many areas.

An editorial in the New York Times observes after months of well-publicized indecision, President Reagan has resolved to stop American oil trade with Libya. "The boycott will hardly be felt by Americans, but by the same token, the damage to Libya's economy should also be modest", and questions the largely symbolic effect of such boycotts.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Timetable motion on Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill. Canada Bill, third reading.

Lords (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill, second reading. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Weather

Trough of low pressure will be slow moving in the W.

6 am to midnight

London Area, SE, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind S, moderate; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Central S, central N, NE, England, Midlands (W), Channel Islands: Mostly dry, with sunny intervals. Occasional rain late in day; wind S moderate, locally fresh; max temp 8C (46F).

SW England, Wales: Rather cloudy, rain spreading E. Wind SW, fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

NW England: Cloudy, perhaps rain later; wind S to SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

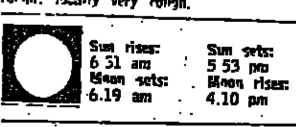
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Cloudy; rain spreading E, snow on mountains; wind SW fresh or strong; perhaps gale in places; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry and bright at first, rain later; wind SW fresh or strong, perhaps gale, max temp 8C (46F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rain, turning showery. Snow on mountains; wind SW, strong to gale, veering W and moderating; max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Changeable, with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, although the SE may be drier.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Straits of Dover: Wind S, light or moderate, increasing locally to fresh at times; sea mainly slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, veering NW, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough, locally very rough.



Sun rises: 6.31 am — Sun sets: 5.53 pm
Moon sets: 6.19 am — Moon rises: 4.10 pm

Lighting up time

Full moon: Tomorrow.
London 6.23 pm to 5.59 am
Bristol 6.32 pm to 6.9 am
Edinburgh 6.341 pm to 6.15 am
Manchester 6.29 pm to 6.9 am
Penzance 6.45 pm to 6.20 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	7	45	Guernsey	c	5	41
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	s	7	45
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	c	5	41
Bristol	c	7	45	London	s	9	48
Cardiff	c	6	43	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	s	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	8	46

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 53 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm 0.01in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm 10.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1,023.8 millibars, falling.

SATURDAY

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm 3.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1,026.5 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

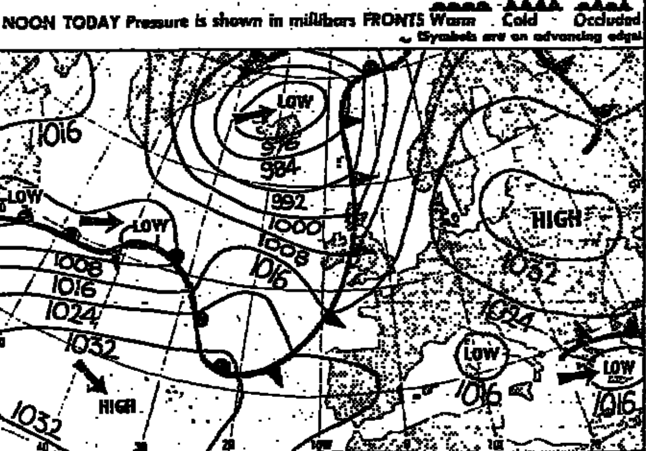
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Camborne, Colwyn Bay: 11C (52F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Fair Isle, Binbrook, Cape Wrath: 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Penzance, 1.61in. Highest sunshine: Folkestone, 8.6hr.

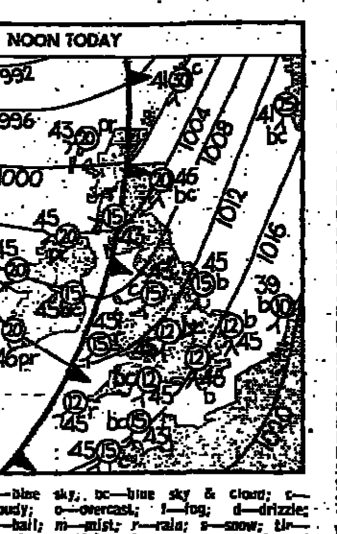
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Arsakinta R: 20.05-20.08; W; 20SSW; SSW*. OGO 2R: 18.33-18.40; NNE; 30ENE; SE and 20.10-20.18; NNW; 45W; SSW. Blaskar 2R: 19.18-19.23; W; 25SSW; SSE. Intcos 14R: 04.52-04.58; SSW; 65ENE; NNE. Seasat: 19.08-19.15; N; 25NNW; W.



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

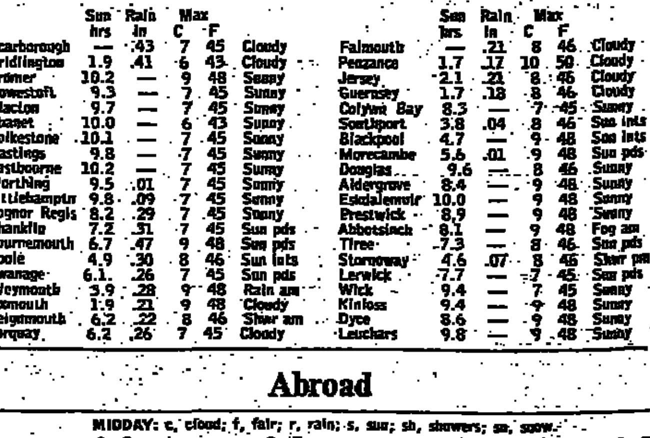


b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

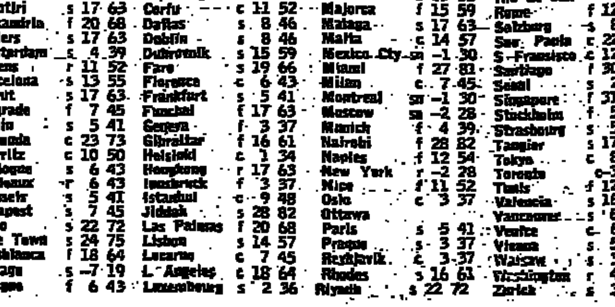
	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.29	6.7	12.59	7.0
Aberdeen	12.10	4.0	12.19	4.1
Avonmouth	6.08	12.4	6.39	12.7
Belfast	9.53	3.4	10.27	3.2
Cardiff	5.54	11.5	6.25	11.8
Devonport	4.53	5.3	5.25	5.2
Dover	10.09	6.2	10.28	6.3
Falmouth	4.23	5.1	4.55	5.0
Glasgow			12.02	4.6
Harwich	10.49	3.9	11.11	3.7
Holyhead	9.19	5.4	9.46	5.4
Hull	5.19	7.0	5.30	7.2
Ilfracombe	4.55	8.7	5.23	8.8
Leith	1.22	5.3	1.49	5.4
Liverpool	10.16	9.1	10.41	9.2
Lowestoft	8.36	2.4	8.43	2.4
Margate	11.15	4.5	11.30	4.5
Milford Haven	5.12	6.7	5.39	6.8
Newquay	4.04	6.7	4.30	6.8
Oban	5.06	3.7	5.34	3.7
Penzance	3.52	5.4	4.22	5.3
Portland	5.41	2.0	6.32	1.8
Portsmouth	10.21	4.4	10.54	4.5
Shoreham	10.13	6.0	10.42	6.2
Southampton	9.51	4.4	10.21	4.5
Swansea	5.19	9.0	5.49	9.1
Tees	2.37	5.1	2.51	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	10.47	4.0	11.06	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	.43	7	45	Cloudy	Falmouth	—	.21	8	46	Cloudy
Bridlington	1.9	.41	6	43	Cloudy	Penzance	1.7	.17	10	50	Cloudy
Cromer	10.2	—	9	48	Sunny	Jersey	2.1	.21	8	46	Cloudy
Lowestoft	9.3	—	7	45	Sunny	Guernsey	1.7	.18	8	46	Cloudy
Clacton	9.7	—	7	45	Sunny	Colwyn Bay	8.3	—	7	45	Sunny
Thanet	10.0	—	6	43	Sunny	Southport	3.8	.04	8	46	Sun ints
Folkestone	10.1	—	7	45	Sunny	Blackpool	4.7	—	9	48	Sun ints
Hastings	9.8	—	7	45	Sunny	Morecambe	5.6	.01	9	48	Sun pds
Eastbourne	10.2	—	7	45	Sunny	Douglas	9.6	—	8	46	Sunny
Worthing	9.5	.01	7	45	Sunny	Aldergrove	8.4	—	9	48	Sunny
Littlehampton	9.8	.09	7	45	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	10.0	—	9	48	Sunny
Bognor Regis	8.2	.29	7	45	Sunny	Prestwick	8.9	—	9	48	Sunny
Shanklin	7.2	.31	7	45	Sun pds	Abbotsinch	8.1	—	9	48	Fog am
Bournemouth	6.7	.47	9	48	Sun pds	Tiree	7.3	—	8	46	Sun pds
Poole	4.9	.30	8	46	Sun ints	Stornoway	4.6	.07	8	46	Shwr pm
Swanage	6.1	.26	7	45	Sun pds	Lerwick	7.7	—	7	45	Sun pds
Weymouth	3.9	.28	9	48	Rain am	Wick	9.4	—	7	45	Sunny
Exmouth	1.9	.21	9	48	Cloudy	Kinloss	9.4	—	9	48	Sunny
Teignmouth	6.2	.22	8	46	Shwr am	Dyce	8.6	—	9	48	Sunny
Torquay	6.2	.26	7	45	Cloudy	Leuchars	9.8	—	9	48	Sunny



Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	12	54	Copenhagen	s	4	39	Madrid	s	13	55	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	17	63	Corfu	c	11	52	Majorca	f	15	59	Rome	f	12	54
Alexandria	f	20	68	Dallas	s	8	46	Malaga	s	17	63	Salzburg	s	8	46
Algiers	s	17	63	Dublin	s	8	46	Malta	c	14	57	Sao Paulo	c	22	72
Amsterdam	s	4	39	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico City	sn	−1	30	S Fransisco	c	12	54
Athens	r	11	52	Faro	s	19	66	Miami	f	27	81	Santiago	f	30	86
Barcelona	s	13	55	Florence	c	6	43	Milan	c	7	45	Seoul	s	2	36
Beirut	s	17	63	Frankfurt	s	5	41	Montreal	sn	−1	30	Singapore	f	31	88
Belgrade	f	7	45	Funchal	f	17	63	Moscow	sn	−2	28	Stockholm	f	5	41
Berlin	s	5	41	Geneva	f	3	37	Munich	f	4	39	Strasbourg	s	5	41
Bermuda	c	23	73	Gibraltar	f	16	61	Nairobi	f	28	82	Tangier	s	17	63
Biarritz	c	10	50	Helsinki	c	1	34	Naples	f	12	54	Tokyo	c	8	46
Boulogne	s	6	43	Hongkong	r	17	63	New York	r	−2	28	Toronto	c	−3	27
Bordeaux	r	6	43	Innsbruck	f	3	37	Nice	f	11	52	Tunis	f	12	54
Brussels	s	5	41	Istanbul	c	9	48	Oslo	c	3	37	Valencia	s	16	61
Budapest	s	7	45	Jiddah	s	28	82	Ottawa				Vancouver	s	6	43
Cairo	s	22	72	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Paris	s	5	41	Venice	c	6	43
Cape Town	s	24	75	Lisbon	s	14	57	Prague	s	3	37	Vienna	s	5	41
Casablanca	f	18	64	Locarno	c	7	45	Reykjavik	c	3	37	Warsaw	s	3	37
Chicago	s	−7	19	L Angeles	c	18	64	Rhodes	s	16	61	Washington	r	4	39
Cologne	f	6	43	Luxembourg	s	2	36	Riyadh	s	22	72	Zurich	s	3	37